

COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

Associate Editors:

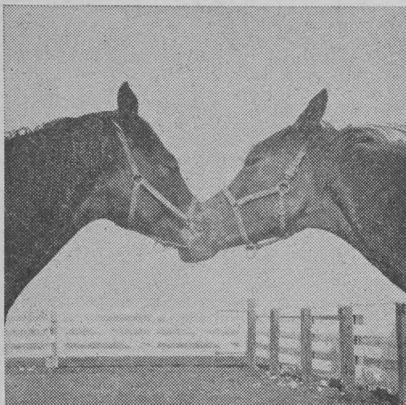
CLIFF FAULKNER—Calgary, Alta.
PETER LEWINGTON—London, Ont.
ROGER FRY—Winnipeg, Man.
HAROLD DODDS—Winnipeg, Man.

Editor: DON BARON

Home and Family Section:

ELVA FLETCHER
GWEN LESLIE

OCTOBER 1965



From the horse's mouth — comes a wealth of information on what the future holds for farmers and farming; a feature of this issue is "Outlook 1966," beginning on page 13. In it, we look at trends, last-minute developments and the outlook for prices for most farm commodities. It is designed to help you make decisions for the months ahead.

Mechanization and automation is taking the backwork out of dairy farming. On page 17, Cliff Faulkner describes a dairy barn geared to total automation — from feed tank to feed pan.

Agriculture is coming to the city, not in the form of a farming venture, but as a development of great importance to farmers nevertheless. We refer to a bleak 7-acre patch of land in Montreal which within 18 months will be transformed into an exhibit depicting Canadian agriculture — the miracles it has accomplished, the goals it sees ahead, the farm of the future. It is agriculture's part of Canada's big birthday splurge, Expo '67. A progress report is on page 18.

Featured

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 13 Outlook 1966 | 26 The New ROP Program |
| 17 Push-Button Dairy Farm | 41 Animated Appetites |
| 18 Expo Report | 43 A Farewell for Mr. Moran (fiction) |
| 21 Why Pedigreed Seed? | 57 Watch for Triticale |

Every Month

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4 Weather | 35 Poultry — Try Wheat Straw in Pullet Grower Rations |
| 6 News Highlights | 38 Management — Method Determines Loan Cost |
| 7 Guideposts | 40 Buildings — New Hog Industry for P.E.I. |
| 8 Editorial | 42 What's New |
| 24 Beef — What to Look for in Feeder Cattle | 42 Workshop |
| 25 Hogs — One-Man Hog Farm | 60 Letters |
| 28 Dairy — Vacuum-Packed Silage | 62 Rural Route Letter |
| 30 Soils and Crops — Corn Harvester | |
| 34 Horticulture — Revise Fresh Fruit, Vegetable Regulations | |

Home and Family

- | | |
|--|--|
| 46 Buying a Sewing Machine? | 53 Fall-Featured Foods |
| 48 Let's Think It Over | 54 Handicrafts — Gifts Galore |
| 49 Foster Mother to a Turkey Farm | 55 Patterns — Newsmakers for Christmas Gifts |
| 50 They Built Their Dream House | 56 Boy and Girl |
| 52 In the Kitchen — Bazaars Make Money | 56 Young People |

About Our Cover

The farm of John, Herbie, Dave and Hugh McCahon at Newbury in Middlesex, County, Ont., was the site for something new in Ontario's farm scene last fall — a corn day. Over 1,000 farmers turned out to see the latest in corn harvesting equipment demonstrated. One of the visitors was our Eastern Field Editor, Peter Lewington, who perched high on the roof of the 70,000-bu. drying and storage facilities to capture the parade of corn machinery.

The McCahon brothers harvested 900 acres of corn and because of their extensive storage facilities are able to hold their crop until the following August or September when corn prices are strongest.

President: A. M. RUNCIMAN

Advertising Sales Manager: D. A. LOGAN

Publisher and General Manager: J. S. KYLE

Circulation Manager: R. W. MCGUIRE

Contents of this publication are copyrighted and may only be reproduced with the permission of the editor. Country Guide, incorporating the Nor'West Farmer and Farm & Home, is printed and published by The Public Press Ltd. Head Office: 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Manitoba. Eastern Office: 150 Eglinton Ave. East., Toronto 12, Ontario.

Subscription rates in Canada—\$1.00 one year, \$1.50 two years, \$2.00 three years, \$3.00 five years. Outside Canada—\$1.50 per year. Single copies 25¢. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postmasters return Forms 29B and 67B to 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba.

Serving Canadian Farmers Since 1882

"I'd rather switch*



than fight"

*Switch to Char-Lynn POWER STEERING on your present tractor

Pat. No. RE 25,291



Char-Lynn Power-Steering fits over 50 tractor makes and models!

☒ Char-Lynn Power-Steering takes out the bumps, shocks and jack-knifing of old-fashioned steering. Positive control makes driving much safer!

☒ Char-Lynn Power-Steering reduces steering labor as much as 95%! Tired and sore muscles are eliminated. You get more done in less time!

☒ Char-Lynn Power-Steering isn't an expense . . . it's an investment! Your present tractor will be worth more to you now . . . and will be worth more in trade later on.

☒ Char-Lynn Power-Steering can be installed in approximately three hours, without special tools.

☒ See your Char-Lynn dealer today for complete details.

Don't fight it! Over 100,000 farmers have already switched to Char-Lynn Power-Steering.

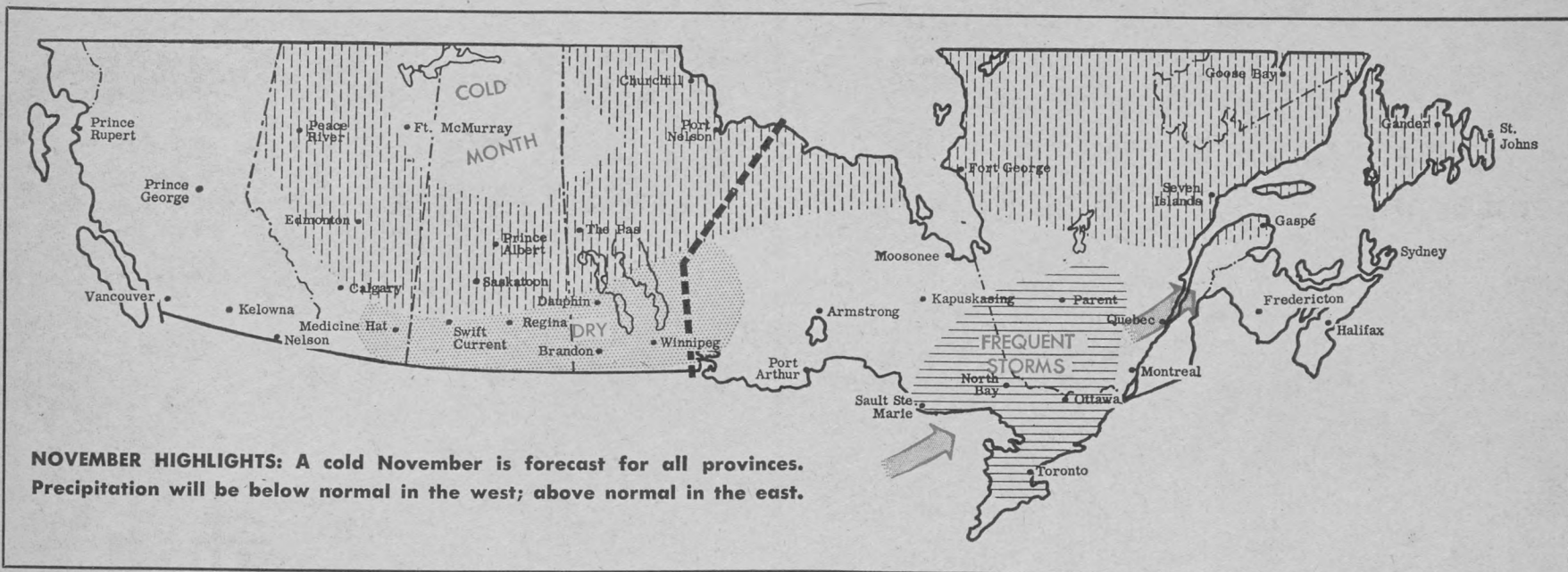
Available at Most Implement Dealers Throughout the Country

ORBIT[®] HYDRAULICS by

Char-Lynn



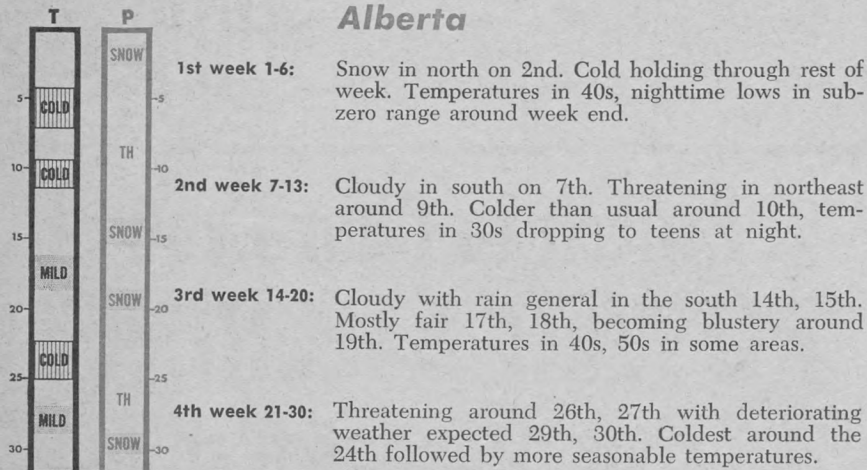
2843 26th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.



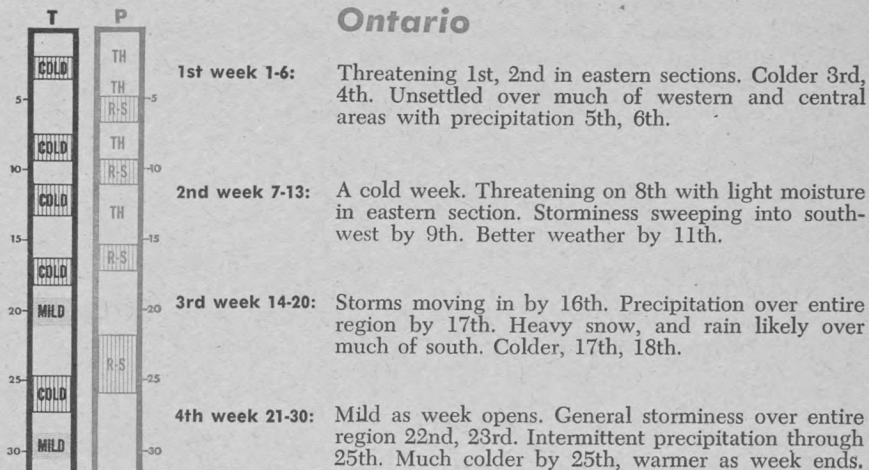
NOVEMBER 1965

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

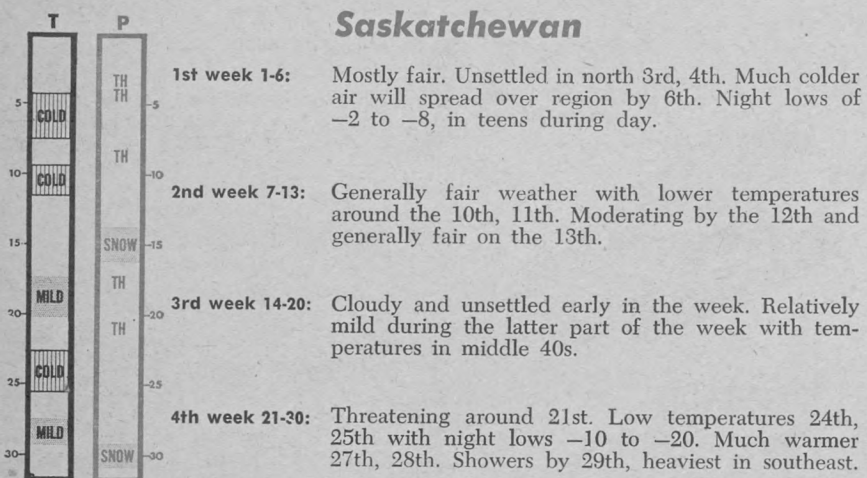
Alberta



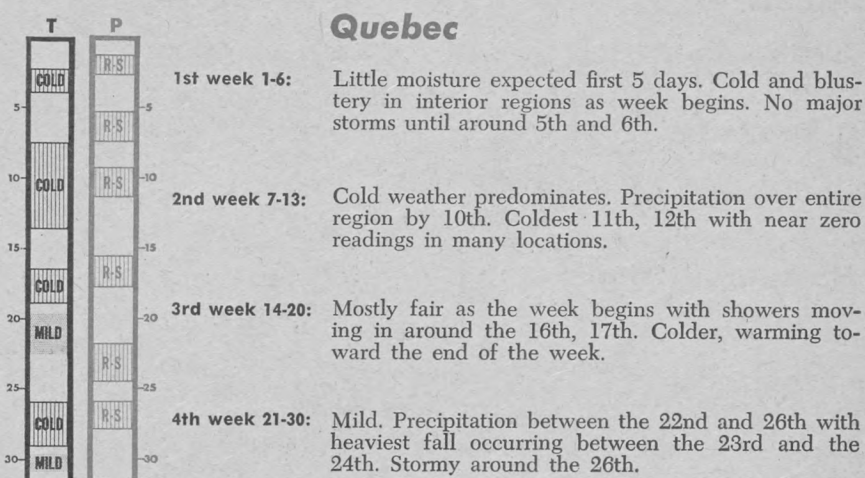
Ontario



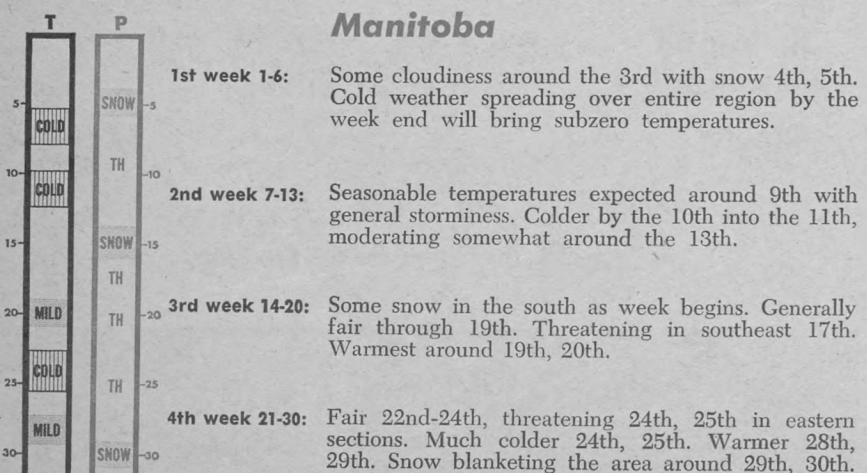
Saskatchewan



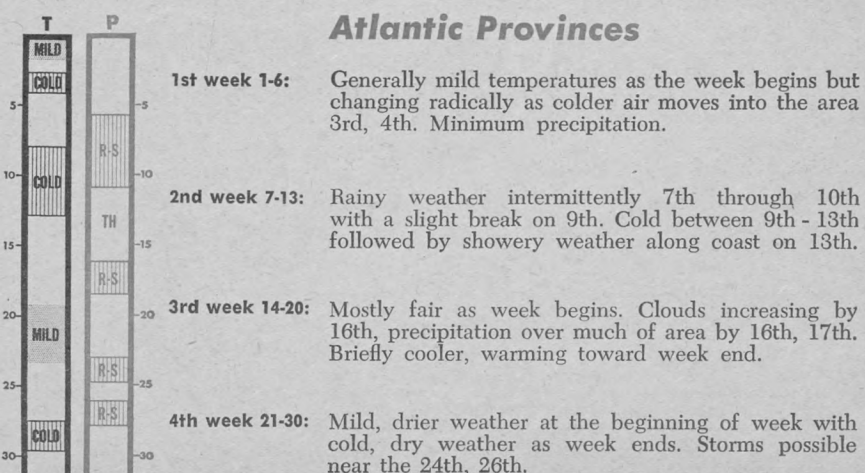
Quebec



Manitoba



Atlantic Provinces



WHY YOU SHOULD REPLACE SPARK PLUGS NOW!

Tractor spark plugs used in spring plowing have, in almost every case, begun to misfire. This misfiring usually goes unnoticed, but it costs money in wasted fuel and lost power. Here's what it amounts to . . .

If you go into harvesting or fall plowing with worn spark plugs on your tractor, your fuel dollar surely won't buy a dollar's worth of performance—it's more like 92 cents' worth! This is what hundreds of farmers found in dynamometer tests across the country. Tractors running on the same plugs longer than 250 hours were wasting 8% of their fuel and losing 7% of their power, on the average. And most of the farmers were really surprised at these losses because they hadn't noticed any rough running or loss of power. Here's the reason . . .

A tractor engine, unlike the engine in a car or truck, works under heavy load most of the time. Under load, spark plug condition becomes critical. As electrodes wear and fouling deposits accumulate on the spark plug's core nose, hidden misfiring develops. This misfiring usually starts after about 250 hours of operation (about six months on the average tractor). And it can actually account for fuel

and power losses of up to 30% and more before misfiring or power loss becomes apparent to the tractor operator.

To avoid this serious problem replace spark plugs regularly in tractor and other power equipment. Start with a set of new Champions *now*. It will cost you less than running on a set of worn plugs this fall! And you can save fuel money on all your farm engines too, by replacing spark plugs regularly. See your Champion Dealer for all your spark plug replacements.



CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

CHAMPIONS—FIRST CHOICE OF TRACTOR MANUFACTURERS

News Highlights



**YOU'VE
GOT
THE
JUMP**
with your fast
Stevens 87
automatic!

Want a 22 with real firepower and accuracy? Get the Stevens 87 automatic. Its proven action pours out up to 22 shots as fast as you can pull the trigger. Mix all 3 lengths of 22 cartridge—long rifle, long, high-speed short—without adjustment. Sleek, streamlined receiver and stock—new top tang safety. Lowest price with all these features! **\$60.80.**

See the 87 at your dealer. And, if you want the popular carbine length model, see the 87-K "Scout"—same fine features...same fast action! Only \$62.10.

Savage products are sold only by retail sporting arms dealers.

FREE! Full-color, 40-page catalog of Savage firearms and accessories. Write: Savage Arms, Westfield 239, Mass. 01085 (Division of Emhart Corporation)



Distress of "Change-of-Life" Relieved For Most Women In Tests At Clinic!

**Hot flashes, weakness, nervousness
strikingly relieved in case after case!**

In clinical tests with Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, case after case got striking relief from hot flashes, nervous symptoms of change-of-life. Chances are you may get the same grand relief. As thousands have found, Pinkham's Compound acts through the sympathetic nervous system to relieve that discomfort. So why suffer needlessly? Get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at drug counters. See if you can't escape most of the hot flashes and nervousness that make middle-life so hard to bear!

Prefer Tablets? Druggists also have
Lydia E. Pinkham Tablets.

All provinces have signed a new Federal-Provincial ARDA agreement covering the period 1965-1970. Under it, the Federal Government can spend up to \$25,000,000 a year instead of up to \$20,000,000. There is also a special fund for rural economic development. The new agreement places heavier emphasis on fighting poverty in rural areas by means of programs of resource development, land use adjustment and farm consolidation, community development and rehabilitation of people.

The support prices for lamb and wool for the year ending March 31, 1966, remain unchanged. The Agricultural Stabilization Board announces that the support price for lamb is \$18.80 per hundredweight on a national live weight basis, and for wool, 60 cents per pound. The lamb program applies to Choice and Good grades in the 36 to 56 lb. carcass weight range. Wool producers received a deficiency payment of 12.3 cents per lb. for last year.

Government subsidies on the shipment of purebred sheep into sheep-deficient areas will be continued in a further effort to stimulate the industry.

Researchers are getting up to three times normal yield of tomatoes by growing greenhouse plants in a sand-sawdust mixture rather than in soil at the Saanichton experimental farm out in Vancouver Island. One commercial grower in the Victoria area is trying the system.

Some farmers individually are getting too deeply into debt, but farmers as a group are not. This is the view of the Governor of Farm Credit Administration in the United States. Referring to U.S. farmers, Governor R. B. Tootell said total farm debt was \$36 billion which is less than 16 per cent of total farm assets.

The high-yielding soft white winter wheat variety, Gaines, has been licensed by the Canada Department of Agriculture. Although it lacks winter hardiness, it could be a valuable feed grain for production in the Creston and North Okanagan areas of British Columbia.

A \$2,500 grant for research on rapeseed meal in dairy and beef cattle rations has been made to the University of Manitoba by United Grain Growers Ltd.

The conclusion of the Fowler Committee on Broadcasting that broadcasting fare in Canada must be improved and that the way to do it is to place public responsibility for it in the hands of a single broadcasting authority is endorsed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The CFA says the cultural and intellectual development of Canada is profoundly involved in broadcasting and that it is vital to Canada's nationhood that the broadcasting job be done well. It says the single

authority principle is necessary to do the job.

A milestone in Canada's program to eradicate brucellosis disease of cattle was reached when the district of Piney in Manitoba was designated the first brucellosis-free area.

Unless there are standard international rules governing pesticidal tolerance on exported foodstuffs, we might find it difficult to give our food away to needy nations, said S. H. Bear, chairman of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, speaking at Banff.

New ways of using pesticide chemicals in combination with biological and cultural controls will eventually improve the odds for profitable farm production. This is the view of Dr. H. F. Madsen, of Cumberland, B.C. He said sterile male codling moths will be released in a commercial orchard in Summerland in an attempt to eradicate the moth in the orchard. Another method of control being tried is to find out what scents insects respond to and then dispense these odors through the orchard. An insect faced with a variety of odors would be unable to distinguish either its food or its mate. Research is also being done with sound and light to influence the behavior of insects.

Average net income of the 82 members of the Central Alberta Farm Business Association was nearly \$10,000 last year compared to \$6,420 in 1961. Average farm investment rose during the same period from \$72,000 to \$122,000.

Ontario's new Milk Marketing Board is taking steps to set up county milk producer committees in all parts of the province.

Legislative restrictions which are being applied to practically every aspect of the pesticide industry form the most critical issue facing the industry today, says Henry Moras of Stauffer Chemical Company. He was particularly critical of duplicate legislation at various government levels and suggested that federally approved labels should be recognized by the provinces.

The first class of students in the University of Saskatchewan's new College of Veterinary Medicine have registered and started their 4-year course. The 33 students — 14 from Saskatchewan, 13 from Alberta, 5 from British Columbia and 1 from Manitoba, have each had at least 2 years of pre-veterinary education at the university level.

A pamphlet describing an inexpensive system for drying grain has been prepared by the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. It tells how to construct bins, lay out distribution systems and select fans for in-storage drying using natural air.

Watch out for "Model" barn and grain storage schemes promoted by

fast-buck operators this fall. The victim is led to believe that his new building, or the repairs being made on his old one, will be used as a model for advertising purposes and he will receive numerous bonuses.
(Please turn to page 57)



PRODUCTS FOR EVERY NEED FARM—AUTOMOTIVE

STOCK TANK DE-ICER

New design.

All brass & copper construction. Electric Heater floats in stock watering trough, prevents ice forming. Safe thermostat control. Controls water to 65°. With 7½" water-resistant cord & ground. CSA approved. 1500 W - 115 V. Model J 1501. Attractively priced.



CARTER POULTRY WATER WARMER

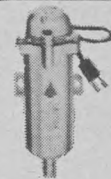
Submerge in poultry water trough to prevent ice formation. Thermostat pre-set at 50° Available in 150 W and 250 W models.



CARTER PORTABLE WATER HEATER

For house, barn or milk house. Immerse in pail, tub or washing machine for fast hot water. Die-cast aluminum with 1500 W tubular element. Rubber cord & ground plug for safety. CSA approved. One model only: E1501—1500W/115V.

All available from your Hardware/Electrical Dealer.



CARTER ENGINE HEATERS

Keep equipment moving, reduce maintenance & repair costs with Carter Electric Engine Heaters. Instant cold weather starts. A COMPLETE line of Immersion - Circulation - Clamp-on Heaters for trucks, tractors, cars, equipment.



CARTER INTERIOR CAR WARMERS

For winter driving comfort — install a Carter Electric Interior Car Warmer. Like having a heated garage!

Carter Automotive products are available from leading Automotive Jobbers, Dealers and Service Stations in your area.



JAMES B. CARTER LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

NOTHING TO INVEST! ★



Become an **SR**
'Part Time' Agent!
**FREE FACTORY
SUPERVISED TRAINING**
in Guelph or Saskatoon
(Also Correspondence)

Clem Roles, Pres.
Smith-Roles Ltd.

Increase your farm income as an SR FARMER AGENT! Demonstrate and sell the complete line of COMET products locally in your spare time. WELDERS, COMPRESSORS, GRINDERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, BIRD SCARE CANNONS... OVER 150 different items. Mail the coupon below for complete details.

Please send me details on:

- ☐ 'Better Arc Welding' Book \$3.45 plus tax
- ☐ H.D. 180 Comet Welder
- ☐ H.D. 300 Comet Welder
- ☐ Hi-Volume Compressor
- ☐ Comet Metal Slicer Grinder
- ☐ Comet Drill-Fil
- ☐ Econo 180 Comet Welder
- ☐ Comet Fast Charger
- ☐ Bird Scare Cannon
- ☐ Comet Portable Electric Auger
- ☐ Part time FARMER-AGENT Plan

Name

Address

SMITH-ROLES, Saskatoon

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

See "Outlook 1966" beginning on page 13.

ECONOMIC HEALTH of Canada and U.S. buoyant.

SEASONAL HELP at a premium; U.S. situation going from bad to "Wirtz." Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz restricted entry of "stoop" labor. This will stimulate greater mechanization. Watch Country Guide for possible U.S. grower moves to Canada. Canadian help situation summed up by unfilled dairy farm vacancy - \$225 per month, free house, hydro, fuel, milk and eggs. One week paid holiday, half day off weekly and every other week end free. Settlements in industrial labor disputes mean added costs for farmer.

RELENTLESS PRESSURE pushing up values of desirable land.

PRICE INCREASES for fertilizer to mid-1966, then downward trend.

MANY FARMERS retooled in wake of wheat sales and labor squeeze; latest big wheat sales will increase demand for farm supplies.

U.S. PLAN to boost farm exports is gathering steam. New price support program there is geared to world trade. The old idea of high price supports is being abandoned. Prices will be supported at world levels with farm income protected by direct payments. Feed grains, wheat, cotton now involved.

IT'S TIME TO look again at this word "surplus." We are falling behind in our competition with U.S. farmers, who now export twice as much food to Canada as we do to their country.

U.S. FARMERS are setting a phenomenal production pace. Outlook now is for wheat output there to be up 4 per cent over last year, corn up 17 per cent, oats up 13 per cent, potatoes up 22 per cent, and other crops up too. No wonder U.S. farmers are selling more in Canada. We can't evade this competition, must meet it.

DON'T OVERLOOK the first book of its kind on farm management to be published by a university. "Principles and Practices of Commercial Farming," prepared by 38 researchers and specialists at the University of Manitoba, is just off the press with practical answers to many questions farmers are asking. It has 418 pages, sells for \$3 from the university at Winnipeg.



"Let's talk FERTILIZER"

by Phil Parish, P.Ag., NORTHWEST BRAND FERTILIZERS

For us older fellows Northwest Fertilizers are available in 50-pound bags. Our company was the first to introduce this size of fertilizer bag to Western Canada. However, some of the younger, husky, red-blooded men still prefer the 80-pound bags. So take your choice. The cost is the same. There are many farmers, on the other hand, who are looking for further savings on the farm in time and money, who are buying Northwest Fertilizers in bulk. A growing number of Northwest Distributors offer bulk service. Bag sizes and bulk fertilizers are just examples of the Big Difference available to you when you buy Northwest Fertilizers at your nearest Northwest Fertilizer Distributor.

Shouldn't make fun of the post office, since the staff is working under economies recommended by top officials. If the agency isn't careful, everything will be handled in the manner of one newly appointed postmaster of a small crossroads store. Over six months went by and not one piece of mail left town. Deeply concerned, postal authorities wrote the postmaster to inquire why. His explanation was short and simple. "The bag ain't full yet."

Those of you who have the fall work in hand should try and take soil samples from as many fields as possible before freeze-up. In Manitoba and Alberta soil sample kits and instructions are available from your nearest Agricultural Representative or District Agriculturist's office or may be obtained by writing to my office noted below. Most of these government agricultural extension staff have soil sampling tubes as do most Northwest's country Fertilizer Distributors.

Farmers are encouraged to soil test their fields for at least two years running and use the rates of fertilizer recommended by their provincial soil test laboratory. Since soil testing is a new program for many farmers in Western Canada write to your Provincial Soil Laboratory Chief and report on your results in the field. This information will help research workers continue to serve you better.

A soil test cannot be expected to give you *all* the answers about your particular soil's fertility needs, but it is proving to be a very useful tool in this business of making more money on the farm. So why not make October a soil test month?

The month of October is also considered to be a good all round time to fertilize those tame grass fields whether they are grown for seed, hay or pasture. Sales of grass seed this year are very promising and the market for seed looks good for next year. Nitrogen is usually the most limiting fertility factor on such fields and for this reason we recommend a broadcast application of Northwest Nitro Cubes (33.5-0-0) at 100 to 300 pounds per acre depending on the age of the stand and locality. In some areas of the Prairies, stands of tame grass show a response to phosphorus and under such conditions Northwest's 27-14-0 is recommended at 125-300 pounds per acre or Northwest's 16-20-0 at 150 to 300 pounds per acre.

In areas where farmers do not have access to broadcast type fertilizer spreaders, an old seed drill can be set up to make a very practical method for fall fertilizer applications on forage crops and on stubble to be seeded to crop next spring. Where cyclone broadcast type spreaders are in use farmers are advised to overlap their spread pattern by about five feet on each end in order to obtain an even spread pattern across the field. This is important particularly at the higher rates of application. Whatever type of broadcast equipment is used this fall the machine should be flushed out with water after use, so as to remove all traces of fertilizer. When the equipment has dried out douse all moving parts, including the inside of the box, with a light oil such as diesel oil.

I would be most pleased to receive your inquiries. Send them to: Phil Parish, Chief Agronomist, Northwest Brand Fertilizers, Medicine Hat, Alberta—and, if you have a favorite anecdote or story, send those along too.

Visit your Northwest Distributor and discuss your fertilization programs. He has the product/package/service/difference to help you increase your profits and production. Better see him now while he has special early season prices.



NORTHWEST BRAND FERTILIZERS

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

Editorial

The Election Issues

IT IS APPARENT from reading the platforms of the political parties as well as the legislative record of the present government (as published elsewhere in this issue), that their goals for agriculture do not differ greatly. They all pledge their efforts to boosting farm income, bolstering and supporting the family farm, expanding farm output, and finding ways to enable Canadian farmers to help feed the world. They have the laudable goals of greater education for young people, re-training programs for older ones.

There are differences of emphasis in the approach being used by the four parties. Liberals have their war on poverty. Tories point to ARDA which they originated and which they claim they can carry through more effectively than the present government.

Doctrinaire differences creep into party platforms too. For instance, the NDP advocates guaranteed prices for farm products; it would "end private monopoly control over farm machinery, fertilizers, chemicals and other supplies"; it would give the Canadian Wheat Board jurisdiction over rye, flax and rapeseed.

But it is apparent, on comparing the party platforms, that voters have less to choose between the goals for agriculture of the various parties than between the methods and the skills that are likely to be employed to reach those goals.

It seems to Country Guide that as the campaign warms up farmers should watch carefully the new promises and enticements that will inevitably be dangled in front of them.

In appraising the various programs and the promises being made, there is one thing to keep in mind. The farm picture today, both in the short run and the long run, may well be brighter than it has been for generations. For suddenly, in 1965, the Western world is beginning to realize that the farmer holds the key to the world's biggest problem — food production; that sky-rocketing population and

lagging food production are on a collision course. Highly placed world economists have sounded the alarm.

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays noted recently that despite Canada's increased food production, we have already reached the point where, except in cereal grain output, we are at best in balance with, and in some cases, already behind the needs of our population — even in the food products we produce best in this country. In relation to world demand, the food situation is becoming critical. Even the world wheat surplus is melting away.

Farmers should pause to consider the implications of this fact. It means to them that the time is past for timid and hesitant activity on their own farms, or in the field of farm policy. It means that today, more than ever before, farmers must demand an enlightened policy from the politicians who are vying for their votes.

There is no place today for feed grain policies (such as that envisioned recently by Forestry Minister Maurice Sauve) that would try to build up one part of the country by knocking down the other. There is no place for the kind of political program that would interfere with the operation of such an essential farm structure as the Canadian Wheat Board. That Board, financed and operated specifically on their behalf by prairie farmers themselves, is worthy of the support of politicians. It must not be used as a whipping boy to stir up the emotions of voters, or as a foil in gaining support for policies of regional interest.

If agriculture today is to meet the challenge that is presented to it, Canada must have policies for growth in all parts of the country, not policies that will pit one part of the country against another.

In fact, farmers across the country can look critically at the goodies that will be offered them by politicians in the weeks ahead. Those politicians who resort to the old game of play-

ing region against region for votes, who are prepared to upset the balanced and efficient growth of this country's agriculture by taking from one and giving to the other, will deserve little gratitude from voters.

In today's agriculture, no farmer needs to be told that government must develop an all-out program to protect the family farm from the corporate farm — the family farm is already in the ascendancy.

Nor does the farmer need to be told that he must be coddled and protected from the cruel forces that bear in upon him.

THE FARMER of this country has too proud a record for that. He can rightly ask for the respect of this country's politicians because of the contribution he consistently makes to society, and he can demand a program that will enhance his efforts to get on with the job of food production.

The farmer today can rightly ask for all the help he can get to deal with handicaps and meet the challenges facing him. He requires a legislative framework in which he can move ahead with his production and marketing programs. He needs some special assistance to compensate for his added costs of buying in a protected market while selling on a world market. He needs all the help extension workers and researchers and scientists can give him to further improve his efficiency of production. He can rightly demand that the public, through government, recognize the urgent need of this world for food, and that it seek harder than ever for ways to distribute food to the hungry people of the world. He needs crop insurance and complete lines of credit. He needs educational facilities for himself and for his family. And he can rightly demand that politicians make a clear distinction between their policies to retrain farm people and assist them to move to rewarding jobs off the farm, and their policies to further support those farmers who are building for the future on the farm.

He can, in short, insist that politicians talk sense to him in this election. He can demand that the programs they offer are ones that will create conditions in which farmers can further develop their own resources, retain their sense of independence and get on with the job they like best and which they do so well, that of feeding this nation's people and the increasing numbers of hungry people throughout the world. V

What the Parties Offer!

Country Guide asked each of the four major political parties to outline for our readers the agricultural platforms on which they would go to the people. Here is the picture at press time.

Liberal

MR. PEARSON informed Country Guide that the goal of the Liberal party's farm policy is to enable the family farm to produce a living as good as the present \$4,200 average annual industrial wage.

He described other planks in his farm election platform as follows:

Wheat — A continuation of the present successful sales program. "If income from grain marketings were to fall off, the Liberal Government would act at once to support Prairie farm income," he added.

Dairy — "A Canadian Dairy Commission will be established to give producers of manufacturing milk control over prices, quotas, quality and exports of their products. The objective will be further to increase the national average price of manufacturing milk, in keeping with pro-

duction costs. This is expected to lead soon to a national average price from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. for all manufacturing milk used in the domestic market."

Marketing — Marketing commissions similar to the one for dairy will be established to give farmers more bargaining power, Mr. Pearson explained.

Feed Grains — A Livestock Feed Board will be set up with powers to:

1. Administer the freight assistance policy.
2. Make sure that feed grain supplies are available in public storage in Eastern Canada and British Columbia where, when, and in the quantities needed.
3. If and when necessary for these purposes, act as a buying and selling agent in the eastern provinces and B.C.

Farm Capital — Assist in re-training and re-settling any farmers who wish to take up new occupations. Purchase farms in under-developed agricultural areas, and develop them into economic units for sale back to farmers.

Farm Management — "... after consultation with the provinces, will establish a Canadian Farm Management Service, with offices in all main regions, to make available to any farmers in Canada, assistance in keeping records, determining market trends and planning production."

The Liberal platform outlined by Mr. Pearson also includes developments in crop insurance, ARDA, extension of unemployment insurance, a new mortgage program for farm housing, and expansion of research and production programs of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Of course, the Liberals will also point to their legislative record of the past 2½ years. Here are its highlights:

The government has greatly increased the amount of farm credit available, and farmers have been using this to expand their opera-

tions. The government devised a credit program to make possible Farm Machinery Syndicates. It established loan appeal boards across the country to help administer the farm credit program.

For farmers who produce this country's single most important export, wheat, it has continued to sign a series of Wheat and Trade agreements with many countries. It was involved in extending the International Wheat Agreement for a year. It has seen wheat exports climb to record levels, although prices have fallen slightly from earlier highs.

The government has signed a new ARDA agreement with the provinces in recent months.

It has brought in a dairy policy designed to bring producers \$3.50 per cwt. for manufacturing milk used domestically, and aimed at keeping supply and demand in balance.

It has extended the Crop Insurance Act so its benefits are now becoming more widely available. It has provided further assistance on the storage and delivery of feed grains in Eastern Canada and B.C. and prior to dissolution had in-

licated that it would soon act on the controversial Feed Grain Agency for Eastern Canada and B.C. — a proposal that has Western farmers holding their breath in case the new agency should turn out to be a means of taking the day-to-day shipments of feed grain into the political arena.

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays took several actions to assist the livestock industry through assistance to breeders. He devised the import program for Charolais from France (made possible by his new quarantine station at Grosse Ile., Que.); instituted a new program of federal prize money grants for farm fairs to put more emphasis on utility of livestock; set up a "livestock showcase" at Ottawa, an exhibit of purebred cattle to show visitors to Canada; worked out an agreement in principle on uniformity of testing and reporting at bull testing stations operated by the provinces; and sent 20 Canadian Holsteins on a 2-month tour of France to try to develop new markets there. He also hired additional inspectors for the Record of Performance program for dairy cattle to reduce delays for dairymen. V

Progressive Conservative

ARCHITECT OF THE farm program of the last P.C. government, and author of the P.C. agricultural platform this time, is Alvin Hamilton, former minister of agriculture.

He states that the essence of their policy is to keep farm income rising on the Prairies and to start it rising in the East. "In the West, now that grain sales are assured by long-term contracts, the task is to consolidate and improve the gains already made," he told Country Guide.

The platform looks to an aggressive expanding sales policy for Canada's farm products, geared to the theme, "If you can grow it, we can sell it," and states that a world-wide demand for farm products can bring to Canada's farms the same steadily expanding prosperity Canadian industry enjoys from world markets.

Here, briefly, is the program the P.C.'s would use to reach their goals:

New sales techniques, including: international commodity agreements; wider use of international selling agencies; purchasing boards; selling boards; international bank for short and medium term credits.

A major seaport program to assist the drive for new markets. This would involve: long-term agreements between labor and management to prevent such calamities as the recent grain handlers' strike; improved shipping facilities in Vancouver and vicinity and in the Fraser River, at Prince Rupert and Vancouver Island; breaking the insurance bottleneck at Churchill.

A new quota plan designed to guarantee farmers that they can make full delivery.

A farm storage program to dovetail with the new quota plan.

A livestock program designed to encourage greater livestock production.

The livestock program would include: community pastures through both PFRA and ARDA; a water program involving underground water,

storage dams, and diversion of Athabaska and Peace Rivers, as well as utilization of South Saskatchewan Dam. It would include feed grain banks and forage banks.

Mr. Hamilton also states that for young farmers without assets, money would be made available through amendments to the Farm Credit Corporation program, and that crop insurance would be expanded to cover livestock.

He spells out the special needs of Eastern Agriculture: "The two main problems are the dairy industry and the marginal farmer. The establishment of a National Dairy Commis-

sion to work with provincial authorities is the first step to make a price support policy for industrial milk at a target figure of \$4 per cwt. possible. The Federal Government would take responsibility for handling any surpluses."

The program for the East includes: an Eastern Feed Grain Board; increased production of feed grains there; a pasture program; a forage bank program; a water program, through extending PFRA to all Canada; ARDA — including the reforestation of 20 million acres in 10 years.

He adds that in addition to long-

range policies to get at fundamental weaknesses, there must always be a willingness to take the lead with practical programs to alleviate the distress and reduce economic loss during emergencies. V

New Democratic

NEW DEMOCRATIC Party Leader T. C. Douglas told Country Guide that every farmer must be guaranteed parity of income with all other economic groups in Canada. Here is how he would achieve the goal:

(Please turn to page 59)

Walter Smith likes "getting a little help from the elevator man"



"I haul my wheat to United Grain Growers elevator," says Walter Smith who farms a section 5 miles north of Moose Jaw. "I started that about 2 years ago when they first came to town, got to know the local agent, Albert Simmie, and we got along pretty good. He and his fertilizer, and cattle feed, pig feed, and everything else you want to buy is all under one roof. We thought that was pretty good. Once in, and we're right back out again. It's got a real good scale where you can drive in, dump the load . . . it's fast . . . no hold-up. We enjoy having the United Grain Growers elevator here very much."

Before coming to U.G.G., Mr. Smith was bothered by having elevators close at 5 o'clock. "When the farmer's busy in the Fall, you know, hours don't mean anything to him."

Another agent used to spend so long with his sieve looking for dockage that "we've got the load all shoveled off and the elevator man just hands us a ticket. I like it the other way around, getting a little help from the elevator man while we're unloading." He gets the help he wants from U.G.G. agent Albert Simmie.

Walter Smith has good advice for elevator companies (including those owned by farmers, like U.G.G.): "There's one thing about a farmer: if he's pleased, he'll never change if he lives to be a hundred. But just step on his toe once and he will look for someone else to please him. Farmers are funny that way."

Advice like that gets paid close attention at United Grain Growers. It frequently comes from farmers who are Directors of U.G.G. Local Boards or delegates to the Annual Meeting.

Over the years U.G.G. has learned plenty about how to find and develop good agents. It's U.G.G.'s belief that service to farmers won't be first class unless the agent has these qualities.

1. He must be absolutely honest.
2. He must be a hard worker.
3. He must really know the grain business.

It's nice to hear Walter Smith agree. His down-to-earth examples of good service, fast service, and convenient one-stop shopping for farm supplies show U.G.G. beliefs are right.

We aim to keep Mr. Smith pleased until he's more than a hundred.



Over 760 Farmer-Owned Elevators

1966: here come the tough



PICKUP: with Ford's exclusive Twin-I-Beam front suspension—proven rugged, smooth riding

Combine the style and comfort of a car with the muscle of a truck and you have the new 1966 Pickups. These will be the best-looking, hardest-working trucks on the road, with the famous Twin-I-Beam Independent Front Suspension—two powerful all-truck Sixes, plus a V-8—fully-synchromesh transmission is standard, allowing you to downshift while still moving. Styleside models feature double-wall box construction and one-hand tailgate that supports 2000 pounds.

The series 100 is also available in the popular flareside model featuring convenient running boards and seasoned wood floorboards with steel skid strips. For those bulky, hard to handle loads, the 100 series offer optional factory installed stake bodies as well as chassis and cab models to accommodate a variety of custom built bodies. Ask your Ford or Mercury Dealer for full details on any of the new 100 Series—and be sure to test drive one, soon.

new trucks from Ford!



NEW 4x4 low profile pickup with exclusive Mono-Beam suspension—greater driving comfort.

This new "low profile" Pickup introduces a whole new standard of riding comfort, stability and ease of handling to 4-wheel drive vehicles. Features exclusive new Mono-Beam front suspension, forged steel radius rods and track bar—with a 115-inch or extra-long 129-inch wheel base. The single lever through drive transfer case permits shifting from two to four wheel drive without clutching or stopping. As rugged as it is stylish, the new Series 100, available in chassis and cab, Flareside and Styleside, has a score of special features.



MEDIUM DUTIES: three cab styles—choice of seven engines—full range of farm truck options

Coming to you from a production line based upon the most modern tooling are the powerful, dependable 1966 Ford-Built Medium Duties. Immediately available as tilt-cabs, conventionals and short conventionals, the 1966 "Mediums" also offer you a full range of economical six-cylinder engines, high performance V-8's as well as proven city-size diesels. Also for 1966, you have a very wide choice of options to give you the correct power and correct capacity for your particular job whether it be city delivery or inter-city transportation. With any of the '66 Medium Duties from Ford be assured that, because of advanced engineering design and meticulous manufacturing, your operating costs will be at the minimum.

SEE THEM AT YOUR

FORD or MERCURY

DEALER

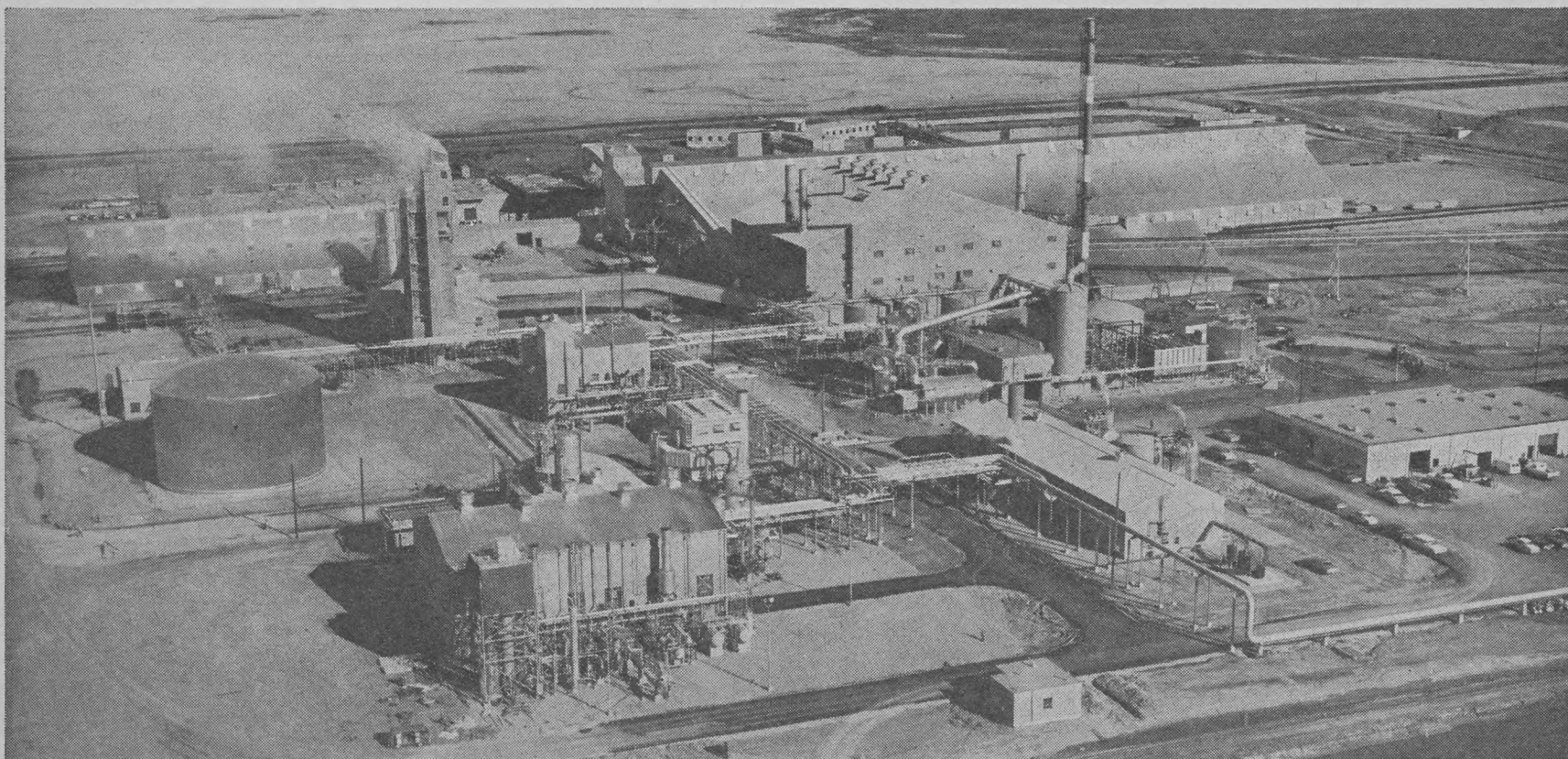


Rugged, Powerful, Dependable!

**THEY ARE PART OF THE MOST COMPLETE
MODEL LINE-UP IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY**

Now open!

New fertilizer plant serves Western Canadians first!



Here it is ... the new \$24,000,000 Western Co-operative Fertilizers complex in Calgary! Designed and built to supply a wide, versatile range of fertilizers, to meet the crop and soil needs of western agriculture. And this is no ordinary fertilizer plant. It is unusual in many respects. Its technical advances are the newest in the industry.

What is equally significant ... this is the west's only fertilizer plant owned in its entirety by its customers, through their co-operative associations.

Also, Western Co-operative Fertilizers Limited is the first company of its kind pledged to serve Western Canadians first. Top priority is given to the fertilizer needs of this plant's western customers. After all, they own it!

A wide, varied range of first-line quality fertilizers

- Ammonium Phosphate 11-48-0
- Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate 16-20-0
- Ammonium Nitrate 33.5-0-0
- Ammonium Phosphate Nitrate 27-14-0 and 23-23-0
- Ammonium Sulphate 21-0-0
- Urea 45-0-0 and 46-0-0
- Urea: Ammonium Sulphate ("Uramsul") 34-0-0
- Also: Complete fertilizers containing Nitrogen, Phosphate & Potash (N - P₂O₅ - K₂O)

**NEW 50 LB. BAGS
EASY TO HANDLE,
STORE AND POUR**

"RIGHT AS RAIN"



**WESTERN
CO-OPERATIVE FERTILIZERS
LIMITED**

Owned by: ALBERTA WHEAT POOL, FEDERATED CO-OPERATIVES LTD., SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL,

OUTLOOK 1966

GUIDE MARKET FORECAST

Hog Prices to Hold

Expansion for Processing Crops

New Plateau for Wheat Exports

Dairy Products

The dairy industry is delicately balanced between supply and demand

by PETER LEWINGTON, *Field Editor, Country Guide*

"ASININE AUCTIONEERING for votes is not in the milk producers' long-term interests," declares a sage observer of the Canadian dairy scene. The current Federal election could yet work havoc with a dairy forecast. Partisan politicians may appear to bring some startling goodies out of the bag, but stimulation of production without regard to markets can mean just one thing—a return to the build-up of butter stocks.

Dairying has a remarkably stable balance wheel which is only upset by unwise Federal and provincial action.

Dairying is also big business:

- Milk sales account for 15 per cent of total farm income; add sales of dairy cattle for slaughter and sales of breeding stock and dairying is seen as the largest source of income on Canadian farms.

- Sixty-four per cent of all farmers completing census data report some dairy cattle.

- The continuing trend is to fewer, larger and more specialized operations: 11 per cent of the producers already put up 40 per cent of the milk.

- Production per cow is improving by 2 per cent annually despite a drop in Quebec; better breeding and management and steady culling have made these increases possible.

- Dairying is the source of 40 per cent of Quebec farm income.

- Ontario and Quebec together put up three-quarters of all the milk produced and 9 out of 10 pounds of the cheese.

While fluid sales account for every third pound of milk produced, per capita consumption is disappointing; despite a gain of 3 million people we will consume less milk in 1965 than 10 years ago. Sales of 2 per cent milk have been climbing rapidly, and this in turn means more cream which must be turned into butter.

Normally the four summer months produce 45 per cent of the annual milk flow. Unfavorable weather has curtailed 1965 production so that it lags behind the population increase. Despite this we remain in a delicate balance between supply and demand. Quebec has already stimulated production but not markets; if the Federal politicians follow suit and we have a good pasture season in 1966 a return to heavy butter accumulation is inevitable.

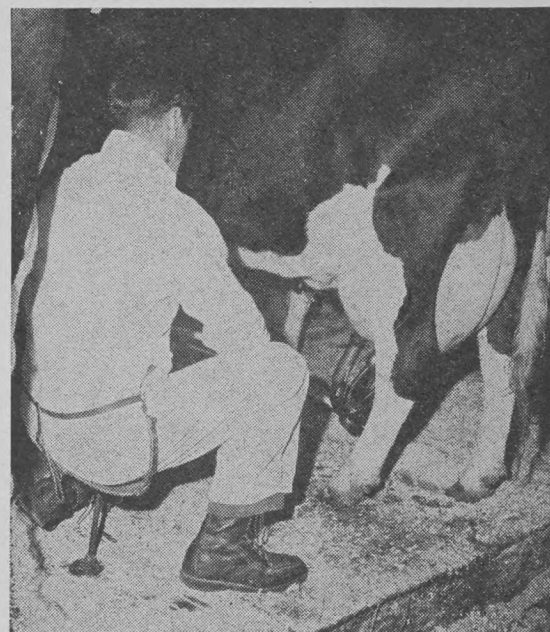
The sad fact facing dairymen is that the consumer doesn't have to buy his products. The 1958 increased support price for butter led to subsequent higher production; the immediate response of consumers was to pass up the butter, with the result that burdensome stocks accumulated. Subse-

quent Federal action has virtually balanced production and consumption during the past 3 years; however, the effect of a reduced consumer subsidy shows that we are at, or near, consumer resistance levels.

The 1965 Dairy Support Program, as announced earlier, provides for a \$3.50 price for manufacturing milk. This figure is to be achieved through a combination of subsidy, deficiency payment and supplementary payment. The final returns received by producers will depend upon the negotiated market price; the \$3.50 is the national average price, not the guaranteed price to each individual.

While only 3 per cent of production is exported, the proportion in certain commodities is large; 80 per cent of the whole milk powder is exported, 70 per cent of the casein and 35 per cent of the cheese.

The ramifications of special subsidies in Quebec and the impending changes in milk marketing in Ontario have not become fully effective.



[Guide photo]

In a nutshell, stimulation of production without market expansion, and declining per capita fluid sales, cause concern; if political opportunism is avoided, dairymen can look for stability without surpluses. V

Beef Cattle

Fewer cattle available for slaughter next year will mean higher prices

by FRANK JACOBS, *Editor, Canadian Cattlemen*

CANADIAN CATTLE producers came through what was supposed to be a hard year for the cattle industry smelling like a rose. Practically all of the pundits and forecasters had guessed a more earthy effluvium would pervade the industry as profit-and-loss sheets were tallied. A year ago they looked at the biggest North American cattle herd ever seen, and a big feed crop to go with it, and wondered who would eat all that beef and at what price. It looked like prices just had to come down to move the mountain of meat.

But support came from unexpected quarters. The big North American economic boom, which was then 3½ years old, kept right on booming—but bigger and louder. Personal disposable income on the continent increased by 7 per cent. Part of this went into new automobiles—General Motors' shares (generally considered blue-chip stock and definitely non-speculative) practically doubled. But after you've bought one new car, and a second one for your wife, what do you do with the rest of your money? You buy steaks.

So, despite the 10 per cent increase in slaughter numbers, the cattle were eaten up and roasts,

steaks and hamburgers crossed meat counters at price levels higher than the year before.

Biggest factor in keeping prices up was probably the lighter weights at which cattle came out of feedlots. Cattle feeders had taken a beating the year before on holding fat steers until they weighed 1,400 lb. So they and their bankers, who have a lot to say when profits are down—decided the thing to do was to sell, and sell 'em quick.

This early marketing of fed cattle at lighter weights almost compensated for the increased number marketed, so that the total tonnage did not increase very much. And this was more than taken care of by the fact that there were more mouths to feed and more dollars to spend.

Meanwhile cattlemen in both Canada and the United States had decided they had too many cows, especially too many old cows. So cow slaughter in the U.S. went up by 28 per cent this year. In Canada, during the month of August, cow slaughter increased from 25 per cent of the total in 1964 to over 30 per cent in 1965—this is a 20 per cent increase. The percentage of

OUTLOOK 1966

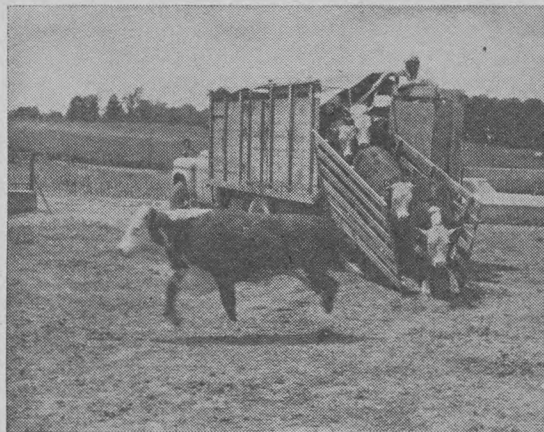
heifers slaughtered in Canada remained about the same, but since total slaughter was up, the actual number of heifers increased too. The steer kill in Canada during this period decreased from 50 per cent of the total to only 44 per cent.

So the beef factory appears to be diminishing in size — at least it isn't growing. Forecasts for the U.S. indicate the total cattle count of January 1, 1966 will be down. It looks like the same thing will occur in Canada.

If this happens, and it appears to be a near certainty, there will be fewer cattle available for slaughter next year. This will mean higher prices.

Other factors, too, will make for a better market. At time of writing, our exports to the U.S. are up almost 300 per cent — a figure that doesn't mean very much, because we exported so few a year ago. However, we have been sending something over 10,000 head of feeder and slaughter cattle to the U.S. for a couple of months now. This weekly export is just about equivalent to the increase in weekly slaughter that occurred this year. In other words, our cattle kill next year will probably be back close to what it was in '64; but meanwhile, our human population has increased, and so have our incomes.

What happens to Western Canada's grain and feed crop this fall is, at the time of writing, the biggest single unknown factor in determining cattle markets. Earlier, when it seemed that the big crop could be taken off without too much trouble, we had guessed that cattlemen would more or less sit tight with lots of hay and lots



[Guide photo]

of feed for their cattle and wait for somebody to come and bid them a pretty healthy price. However, because of the difficult harvest, they may be forced to sell cattle to get income even though they have abundant feed potentials at home. Any such sales probably will not depress the market, because we are on a firm export basis now. On the other hand, if the crop is taken off readily, replacement prices could rise well above the export level.

All in all, it looks like a good year to feed. Cattle feeders will be buying on an export market (a good one to buy on) and they just could be selling fat cattle on a import basis (the highest kind available).

American forecasters are guessing that slaughter prices will move lower as the fall develops, and this bearish trend will pull down feeder prices, too. The same general picture will not likely obtain in Canada, because our ranchers and farmers will simply hang on to the cattle because of the abundant feed at home. However, if the crop is not taken off, our price pattern will run fairly close to the American.

Guessing at what prices will do, we figure that good steer calves at Western yards will run \$25-\$27, with fancy package deals and good shrink at the rural auction \$3 or more higher. Heifer calves will not show the terrible spread they suffered last year, but will still be \$2 or \$3 under steers.

Yearling steer replacements may drop \$1 if the crop is not taken off. If the crop in the West is brought in safely, we guess that feeder prices will improve, may even rise above slaughter prices, for the first time in over a year. This means that good feeder yearling steers are going to sell between \$22 and \$25 and there will be quite a scramble by both buyers and sellers because of the possibility of this wide margin. The fed-cattle market will decline by about another 50¢, but good steers at Calgary should still bring close to \$23 and at Toronto \$25. After the current holdings empty out, prices are almost certain to rise again.

In 1966, prices will average a good dollar over those of '65, and the general trend will be for the market to get stronger as the year progresses. V

Hogs and Poultry

by PETER LEWINGTON, Field Editor, Country Guide

Hogs

Significant price drops won't come until 1967

HOGMEN HAVE recently enjoyed the best prices in 11 years; prices have averaged \$3 above 1964 with a peak of \$38.15. We have had both high prices and high production. Hog prices have benefited from U.S. cutbacks, the overall national prosperity, and stronger prices for alternative foods. A larger-than-anticipated decline in production in the United States coupled with our own improved demand for pork, pushed prices above forecast highs. Price levels are so far above the unchanged support price of \$23.65 that this need not be a factor in hog price projections. In any event, with the number of hogs eligible for the support price limited to 100, the larger producers do not seriously consider price supports in their planning.

Hog producers in Ontario's corn country not only enjoy the best prices in North America but some of the most economic feed as well. They can stay in business at 19-cent hog prices.

Canada's hog population is down 9 per cent with the largest decline in the West. The U.S. spring pig crop was off 10 per cent and 1965 farrowings will be the lowest since 1953.

The 1950's were characterized by wide price and population swings in the hog industry. The big question now is, what will producer reaction be to these favorable prices? Experience tells that high marketings trail high prices by some 15 months. While the reproductive cycle for hogs

is much shorter than for cattle, adjustments are made faster with cattle. Hogs are all finished to one weight while the flexible cattlemen can adjust his marketings from calves through to heavyweight steers. Allowing for the time lag, then, the first hog increase will come to market next fall. This won't cause a serious downswing, but will probably reduce prices for Grade A hogs, Toronto, to the \$27-\$28 range. We need a 2-3 per cent farrowing increase to cope with population and per capita consumption growth increases. A straw poll of producers indicates that the professionals have sensible expansion plans. It is encouraging to find hogmen arranging for their supplies of weaner pigs before they build additional finishing pens. If the in-and-outers are attracted back into production (and they will be) then early 1967 will see significant price drops with prices bottoming by late that year.

An analysis of available statistics points to good hog prices, probably \$30 or more through to next October, with the seasonal mid-summer high hitting \$36-\$38.

The world hog population is up 6 per cent to 460 million; the country which we watch most avidly is the U.S., for we enjoy a competitive ceiling above its prices. Most observers are confident of strong U.S. prices through the first half of 1966. The magic U.S. formula is the hog-corn ratio; this currently is most favorable to the hog feeder and the inevitable reaction will be increased production. With agreement on '66 fall hog prices, some U.S. producers will shoot for earlier spring farrowing in order to cash in on the tail-end of better prices.

A key factor influencing possible hog expansion in Western Canada is the unfavorable weather which could place more grain in the feed category. As breeding for the Western spring pig crop does not take place until January and February, farmers still have time to plan. What these plans will be is now pure speculation. V

Eggs

Egg markets look good—but not good enough to start another production splurge

ANALYSTS OF THE poultry industry cannot recall a period when eggs, turkeys and broilers all appeared so stable; not only is there a degree of stability in each segment of the industry, but the prices leave a profit for the efficient producer, without developing any consumer resistance.

Turning specifically to eggs, Canadian production in the first half of 1965 topped 25 million dozen — up 4 per cent from 1 year earlier. Where do all these eggs come from? Ontario accounts for 40 per cent of all production and outstrips, by a fair margin, the total production of the four provinces to the west or the five provinces to the east.

The egg deficiency payment, based on the year ending September 1, will be the biggest ever. Informed estimates place the actual payment at 4.5 cents. This is a reflection of the months of low prices endured by producers. The troughs of low prices are accentuated by the large operations which remain constantly in production; the big producers lack the maneuverability of the traditional farm flock owner.

The current picture is one of lower marketings at higher prices, due to reduced hatches in the last quarter of 1964 and the first quarter of this

OUTLOOK 1966

year. From January to June of 1965, chick placements were down by 20 per cent. U.S. egg settings were down from 1 year earlier for every month during this period, with some reversal of the trend becoming evident in June.

There just has to be a strong, healthy egg market. Prices will tail off about Christmas to 42 cents at Toronto; even with the customary January-February decline, prices will be above the disastrous prices of the early part of this year. The obviously stronger egg market should not be confused with a green light to overproduce; an improvident increase in hatches for egg production could mean marketing problems by the time the birds start to lay. Every year more producers are making effective use of the CDA weekly "Poultry Market Report." Producer planning and restraint can save the egg business from periodic chaos; egg deficiency payments, no matter how large, are poor substitutes for profitable prices.

Many reasons have been given for the growth of large specialized egg factories and for the decline of the farm flock. Currently the most significant factor working to the benefit of the big and to the detriment of the small producer is the price differential offered by egg grading stations. Automated egg stations want large volume suppliers and will pay up to 4 cents premium for the privilege. ✓

Turkeys

The much earlier hatching of poults this year will result in pressures on the Thanksgiving market, but may mean better Christmas prices

THE HEADLINE story for the first 7 months of 1965 has been a phenomenal increase in consumption. By the end of July, marketings of heavies were up 34.5 per cent and light weights by 34.9 per cent over a year ago. Despite this whopping increase in production, the volume of storage stocks had dwindled by 1 million pounds. Turkey broiler prices have been marginally lower while heavy toms at 25-27 cents have been the better part of 2 cents above last year. The weak segment of the market has been heavy hens; the lower prices for heavy hens have encouraged marketing at broiler weights and some 600,000 were added to this latter category due to this shift.

A very significant change has been evident in the import situation; 2,850 live turkeys entered from the U.S. as opposed to 139,837 for a comparable period in 1964; imports of carcass turkey were down to 187,317 pounds from 4,549,770 pounds.

As with many other commodities, no appraisal of the Canadian outlook can be made without a wary look south of the border. Increased U.S. production has expanded sufficiently for strong export pressure to be exerted for the balance of this year. The U.S. turkey crop is expected to be up by 4 per cent with the major increase being in heavy white birds. Our prices cannot exceed those prevailing in the U.S. plus an 8 to 9-cent differential per pound for tariff, exchange and transportation.

While our total production of heavies is very similar to last year the poults were started earlier. This would suggest a weaker Thanksgiving market and an extra 2 to 3 cents in the grower's stocking at Christmas. The wild price fluctuations, which characterized the turkey industry 10-15 years ago, have been replaced by a far greater stability. With that stability have come the twin trends of volume production and low unit profit. ✓

Chicken Broilers

More hatching eggs will be available this winter

PRODUCTION and demand have been in balance throughout the year; prices are up about 1 cent per pound from a year ago and average close to 19 cents live at London, Ont. Producers of all poultry meats have benefited from higher red meat prices. Poultry meat consumption climbs steadily upward and has doubled in just 25 years. As with eggs, this outlook is one of cautious optimism; experience has shown that in-and-outers don't win and production increases have to be in line with per capita consumption and population expansion, if the harsh lessons of 15-cent broilers are to be avoided.

While the efficiency of the broiler industry continually breaks new barriers it can never match the latent power to overproduce; our production was 99 million birds in 1962, 113 million in 1963 and 123 million last year with a 4.1 per cent increase in the first half of this year.

The impact of 1 year of relatively favorable prices in the U.S. is evident in the heavy build-up of hatching egg supply flocks. Production has substantially increased and by December, layers producing hatching eggs are expected to be up by 12 per cent.

The two most cogent reasons for consumer purchases are a liking for chicken and its low comparative cost; promotion of more varied preparations and the development of further convenience foods are seen by marketing experts as keys to consumption expansion. ✓

Cash Crops

by PETER LEWINGTON, Field Editor, Country Guide

Sugar Beets

Sugar markets have stabilized, with brighter prospects in the West than the East

WESTERNERS have long contended that everything gets better as you go west; in the case of sugar beets this contention would be hard to refute.

10-YEAR AVERAGE RETURNS TO GROWERS PER ACTUAL TON OF SUGAR BEETS

Province	Sugar yield per ton of beets in lb.	Yield per acre in tons	Provincial Subsidy	Federal Subsidy	From Processors	Total grower receipts
Quebec	232.1	12.63	4.78	.54	8.71	14.03
Ontario	243.4	13.85	.04	.74	11.58	12.36
Manitoba	254.3	9.78	—	.90	13.18	14.08
Alberta	263.4	13.13	—	.93	14.63	15.56
Canadian Average	253.8	12.44	.38	.84	13.08	14.30

The sugar content increases from east to west and so does the overall interest in sugar beet production. There are some 4,000 sugar beet growers in Canada and they are fairly evenly distributed among the four central provinces. The acreage, however, is another factor which increases from east to west. Quebec has 10,000 acres, Ontario aspires to 20,000, Manitoba 30,000 and Alberta 40,000. Economists claim that 20,000 acres are required for economic operation of a sugar beet plant. This yardstick leaves Quebec in the strictly subsidized category, Manitoba and Alberta are in a satisfactory position while Ontario is the most vulnerable.

The Ontario contracted acreage of only 16,000 acres has been further reduced by unfavorable growing conditions to 11,059 acres. In the parts of Ontario suitable for sugar beet production other crops appear more attractive. Sugar beets can be a good source of income if available land is limited. A grower who can get 18 to 20 ton-yields may clear twice the profit per acre with beets as with corn, but corn can be planted much faster and this is a persuasive argument as farmers move to bigger equipment and acreage.

The West will be self-sufficient in sugar production for the foreseeable future with Alberta and

Manitoba growers producing all the beets which the sugar companies require. Transportation costs have effectively stabilized markets within the growing areas. Only 17.5 per cent of our sugar consumption is derived from domestic production and no significant change is foreseeable. ✓

Apples

Prices will be close to last year's in the East, stronger in the West

THE FALL MARKET outlook is especially hazardous for those crops which are yet to be harvested. Hurricane Betsy could have veered to the east and dealt a crippling blow to the Florida citrus growers. Our processed apple industry is still feeling the effects of the frosts which damaged citrus groves; alternatively, Betsy could have roared around the east coast and stripped the apple trees in the Annapolis Valley.

Within these reservations this is how the 1965 crop rates with earlier years.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES (in thousands of bushels)

	1959-63	1964	1965	1965 as a per cent of 1964
Nova Scotia	2,659	2,430	3,200	132
New Brunswick	480	425	500	118
Quebec	4,289	3,765	7,560	201
Ontario	4,881	6,522	5,363	82
British Columbia	5,703	6,884	4,585	67
Canada	18,012	20,026	21,208	106

Interest centers in the 7½-million-bushel Quebec crop, which is double last year's low yield. Reports from the U.K. indicate that buyers are cautious; however, it must be remembered that Quebec has had crops in excess of 5 million bushels in earlier years and that the more elaborate system of calculating yield was only initiated in 1963. It is conceivable that crops prior to that date would have appeared higher had this sample procedure been in use. Ontario growers, who will harvest the best quality fruit ever, eye the Quebec increase with some misgivings. The Nova Scotia crop has sized well,

OUTLOOK 1966

despite drought, and will be the best in a decade. B.C. shows the sharpest decline.

The export market in apples has been a rough affair in recent years; however, preliminary estimates point to a reduced overall crop in England, Italy, France and West Germany. The total North American crop is off 4 per cent, primarily due to a reduction in the western U.S.

In the British market, Quebec and Nova Scotia will benefit from the shorter European and B.C. crops; our dessert apples could also make inroads in New York and California, if U.S. estimates are revised downward, as some observers expect.

Domestically, we have one of the world's lowest per capita apple consumptions, and efforts are being made to promote apples more vigorously. In the East, apple prices will be close to last year's levels with stronger prices in the West attracting some of the eastern crop. If you can sell at a profit now, do so. Western prices will decline and there may be isolated Quebec fire sales, but no overall concern.

Processing looms large; one-third of our crop now goes for juice and other processed forms. A new alcoholic cider is selling briskly in Nova Scotia, while Quebec, through provincial assistance, is moving into hard cider production. New, cheaper harvesting methods must be found if processing apples are to be more profitable. ✓

Potatoes

Storage facilities paid off but dear seed will now turn to a cheap crop

CAPSULE statistics of the Canadian potato crop show that acreage is up in contrast to the yield per acre and the total production which are both down. Output will be 90 per cent of last year, while the U.S. crop looks 22 per cent larger than 1964.

During the past year potato growers have enjoyed the unusual combination of a good crop and high prices. There are indications that some retailers capitalized on the potato shortage by taking excessive mark-ups. Consumers paid up to \$1.29 for 10 pounds, and two, yes . . . two, Netted Gems wrapped in gold foil could be carried home for a mere 39 cents. There is little doubt that excessive price fluctuations discourage consumption. While some producers benefited from the high prices the speculators did even better.

With the big 1965 U.S. crops, we are, within the span of just 1 year, swinging back to a discouraging situation for growers. The old adage, "dear seed means a cheap crop," is again borne out. Our national average farm value per 100 pounds will not exceed \$1.40, and even this figure will only be made possible by the better prices received at the beginning of the potato harvest when the overall shortage still prevailed. ✓

Processing Crops

Look for a steady increase in demand for processed crops

ENTHUSIASM for a developing processing industry is tempered by worry about possible import restrictions and the increased activity of some processors in growing their own requirements.

Canadian farmers could grow processing crops in virtually unlimited quantity; the determining factor is the volume which the freezing and canning companies can process and sell. With the

continuing trend to convenience foods the domestic market is steadily growing.

More working wives, greater use of refrigeration, and mushrooming of supermarkets in Europe, all point to a steady growth in our exports. Cole crops, potatoes, green and waxed beans, corn and carrots are all moving in volume to the U.K. and Europe.

A cloud on the horizon is the inevitable effect upon Canadian growers if Britain is forced, by chronic balance of payment problems, to impose greater restrictions. While the European market is attractive, it is a competitive one; advertising and sales promotion are becoming necessary. The work of the Ontario Food Council is especially noteworthy.

Grains

Big yields, good quotas and 1963-level prices

by JOHN CLARK, *United Grain Growers Limited*

A LATE JULY HEAT wave and fickle weather during harvest has knocked the bloom off grain farmers' incomes this crop year. But big yields, good quotas and 1963-level prices make income prospects about as good as they have been for the past 2 years.

The picture for the 1965-66 crop year — and please remember, this article was written in late September — looked this way:

- A record wheat crop of 743 million bushels, averaging 26.7 bushels per acre. With domestic sales of 150 million bushels and exports of 635 million, the whole crop will be sold. Prices are about 15 cents lower than last year making it equivalent to 1963; so, you can expect a final payment in the neighborhood of 40 to 50 cents a bushel for Northern grades.

- No increase in durum wheat prices, but much better quotas than last year.

- Very good delivery opportunities all year for feed barley. It's questionable whether the high prices will remain but probably there will be a 30-35 cent final payment for No. 1 Feed barley. Yields were good in 1965 — almost 40 bushels per acre on the average, and up 10 bushels per acre over last year's crop.

- Oat yields are big too, averaging 50 bushels per acre and up 10 bushels per acre over last year. Prices will probably be slightly higher than 1964-65 and delivery opportunities appear good. Most oats are sold domestically, so, it will be interesting to see how the high barley prices affect oat prices and deliveries.

- Rapeseed prices are the big question mark. If the record crop comes off — DBS estimates it at 28 million bushels, double last year's — and if quotas open up, most people think the price will sink below \$2. It is quite certain we will never sell the whole crop during the 1965-66 crop year. If delivery problems with other grains show up and rapeseed deliveries are restricted, and if 25 million bushels or more aren't harvested, the price might stay around the \$2.25 range. It's doubtful if the price will get to \$2.50 this crop year.

- Rye prices have been in the doldrums for a year and there is no sign of much improvement over \$1.25 for 2 C.W. rye. The Canadian rye crop is estimated at 17.2 million bushels. This is 41 per cent above last year and a whopping 70 per cent above the 10-year average of 10.1 million bushels.

Growers of processed crops face all the hazards of farming and some special ones of their own. A grower may be assigned planting dates for peas which mitigate against top yields or he may have to plant corn late and risk frost damage. Staggered plantings are a necessity if processors are to operate profitably, but they add to the growers' risks. A further hazard is that processors may be tempted to grow the more profitable crops themselves. In most areas there is a fine spirit of co-operation between grower and processor which works to their mutual advantage. In other areas, where the processor has either become too greedy or where there have been attempts to foist unfavorable contracts on farmers, there is a movement to other crops. ✓

- The flax crop is estimated at 29.2 million bushels, up 44 per cent from last year. The U.S. crop is large too. If a big crop is harvested, and moves freely, prices could easily slip below \$3.

WESTERN CANADA

	1965 Yield Potential (Aug. 15)	1964	Previous Record Year (1940-1964)	10-year Average
(Million Bushels)				
Wheat	743	578	703 (1963)	453.3
Barley	225	157	281 (1952)	198.6
Oats	282	206	492.7 (1942)	237.6
Flax	28.2	19.4	34.6 (1956)	19.3
Rapeseed	28	13.2	13.2 (1961)	6.5
Rye	15.8	10.7	26.9 (1953)	8.3

SPRING WHEAT

This year's record wheat crop, currently estimated by DBS at 743 million bushels, is 29 per cent above last year's prairie crop of 578 million and 40 million bushels above the previous record set in 1963. Prices are approximately 15 cents lower than last crop year, so the final realized price for the 1965 crop should be about the same as that received for the 1963 crop.

This means a farmer, say, around Moose Jaw, Sask., will receive, after freight and handling charges have been taken off, about \$1.75 a bushel for No. 3 Northern.

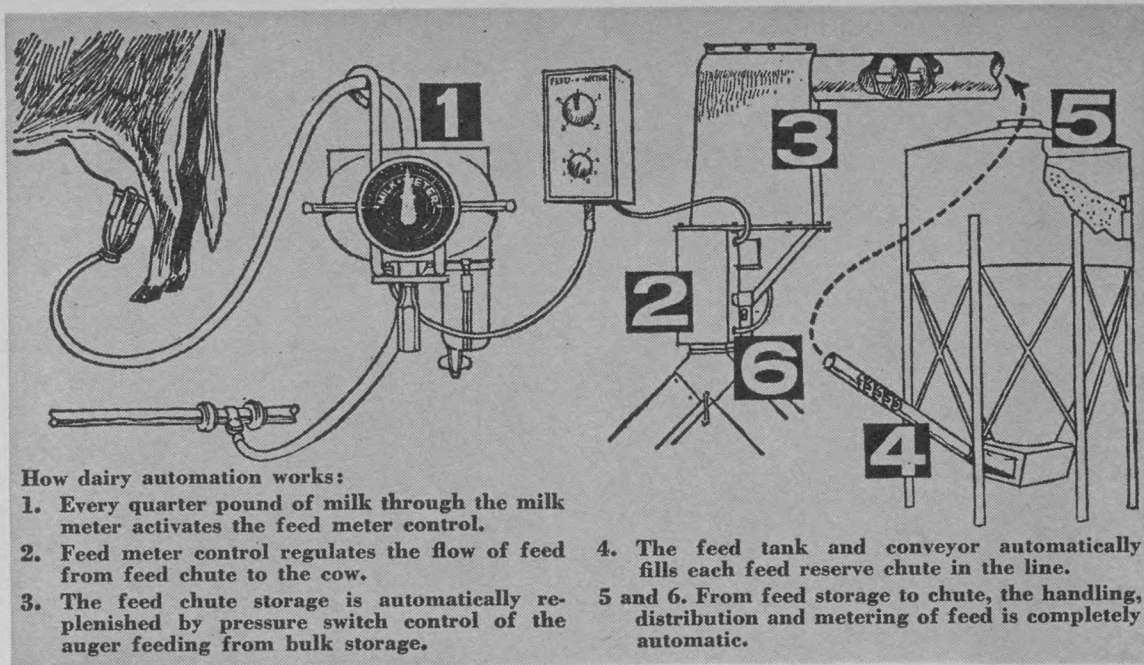
Plenty of delivery opportunities will be available this fall and next spring due to the near-record export sales. Added to domestic sales of 150 million, the 635-million-bushel export sales will leave only about a 490-million-bushel carry-over next August. Except for 1964, that's the smallest carryover in years and makes prospects very bright for seeding wheat next spring.

Canada appears to have reached a new plateau for wheat exports. Average exports in the future may be 400 million bushels a year or more. The price picture, unfortunately, isn't as rosy and there is little reason to expect long-term world wheat prices that will match the increasing costs of inputs that farmers buy.

DURUM WHEAT

The picture isn't quite so bright for durum wheat. Prices aren't expected to move upwards despite the fact that the Wheat Board will
(Please turn to page 58)

Push-Button Dairy Farm



Electronically controlled bonus feeding is reducing the milking chore to reading dials and turning valves

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**
Field Editor

NOT LONG AGO I visited a dairy farmer who had one of those milking machines that showed the weight of milk given by each cow. Every time the indicator recorded 3 or 4 more pounds he would pull on a rope and another pound of grain would flow into that cow's feed box from a bin above. The more a cow produced the more grain she got, which seemed like a very fair and scientific approach to the dairy business.

Near the end of the line we came to an old cow that was obviously not in the same league with the rest as far as production was concerned. After looking at the weigh scale indicator for a moment or two, the farmer shook his head sadly. Then he seemed to relent, for he reached up and gave a couple of quick tugs on the rope.

"That was Sandra," he said apologetically, as we walked out of the barn. "She's sort of an old favorite around here."

At the farm of George and Lorna Davison at Haney, B.C., Sandra might have found it pretty tough going. An electronic brain controls the feed chutes at the Davison place, and electronic brains do not play favorites when it comes to dishing out unearned feed. For every quarter-pound of milk recorded on the milk meter, the "brain" activates a grain meter beside it which in turn regulates the ration flow through the feed hopper all the way back to the storage bins.

Feed meters can be set at almost any ratio from 3:1 to 8:1. That is to say, from 3 to 8 pounds of milk per pound of ration fed. George uses a 5:1 setting in the summer and a 4:1 setting in winter, recognizing that the cows will need a little extra energy in the colder months.

As a matter of fact, this electronic marvel does make some allowance for any "Sandras" you may have in your herd. A control on the feed meter enables individual cows to be put on "dribble

feeding." As this animal is being milked, grain dribbles into her feed box regardless of her production. Her milk does not even go through a recording meter. George uses this device to break in a fresh cow. There is also a toggle switch so the unit can be cut out entirely in case of mechanical troubles. The animals served by this unit would then be fed manually.

ZIGSAW PARLOR

The Davisons have a six-stall Surge "zigzag" (tandem, side-opening) milking parlor with three stalls to each side. There is one milk and grain meter unit for every two stalls. Each grain meter can be set to pre-feed grain to a waiting cow while it regulates the ration to one being milked. The milk meter, which activates the feed meter and also records each animal's milk production, has a special cup attachment which allows milk samples to be taken from the line.

The sampler is an approved method of obtaining samples for the milk inspector. Each half-pound of milk flowing through the milker trips a rocker mechanism which raises a wave in the entrapped pool of milk. The crest of this wave spills through a hole in the side of the inlet tube. Since the wave contour is identical with each half-pound, the volume of milk extracted is the same each time, right to the end of the milking. This gives a truly proportionate sample.

The milking parlor is not the only part of the Davison operation that is fully automated. From about October 20 to April 25, George's Holstein herd is fed from a 550-ton-capacity wood stave silo that unloads automatically at the bidding of an interval time clock. The clock is set to activate the unloader at 7- to 10-minute intervals over a certain period of time. In that set period it can feed 80 to 100 head of cows. The



Milk meters hung up for cleaning in the washroom

feed is spread along the feeder by a vibrating trough. There are four feeding periods per day.

HOME-GROWN FEED

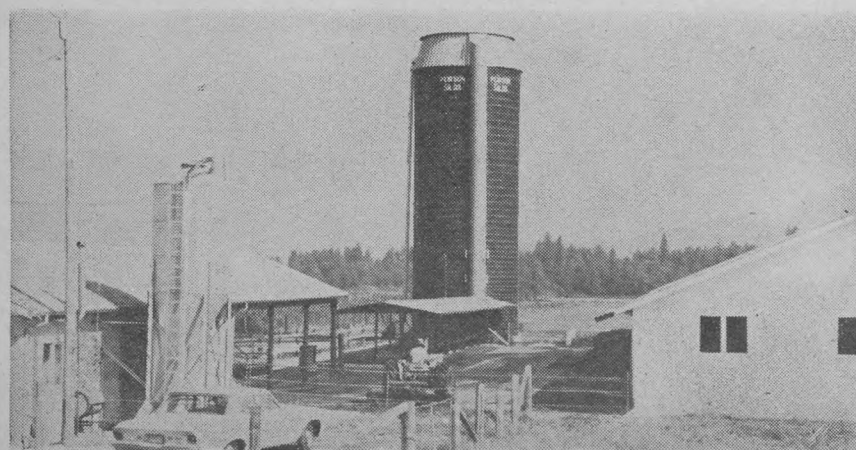
The Davisons grow all their own feed, except grain, on 120 acres. About 20 acres are planted to corn each year and 60 acres cut for hay and silage. The remainder is strip grazed with the help of electric fencing. Yields are heavy because George is able to irrigate half of his land from the Alouette River which flows by the farm's northeast corner. He also uses a complete fertilizer (13-16-10 and 10-30-10) at 200 to 300 lb. per acre. Every 4 or 5 years about 2 tons per acre of lime is spread on the land to combat excess acidity due to leaching.

The "grain" ration is actually a 14 per cent pelleted dairy feed. This is stored in a large metal hopper located outside the milking parlor which is hooked in to the bonus feeding system. When each quarter-pound of milk passes on its instructions through the feed meters, a pressure-operated augering system goes into action to carry the pellets from the storage unit to hoppers above the feed boxes.

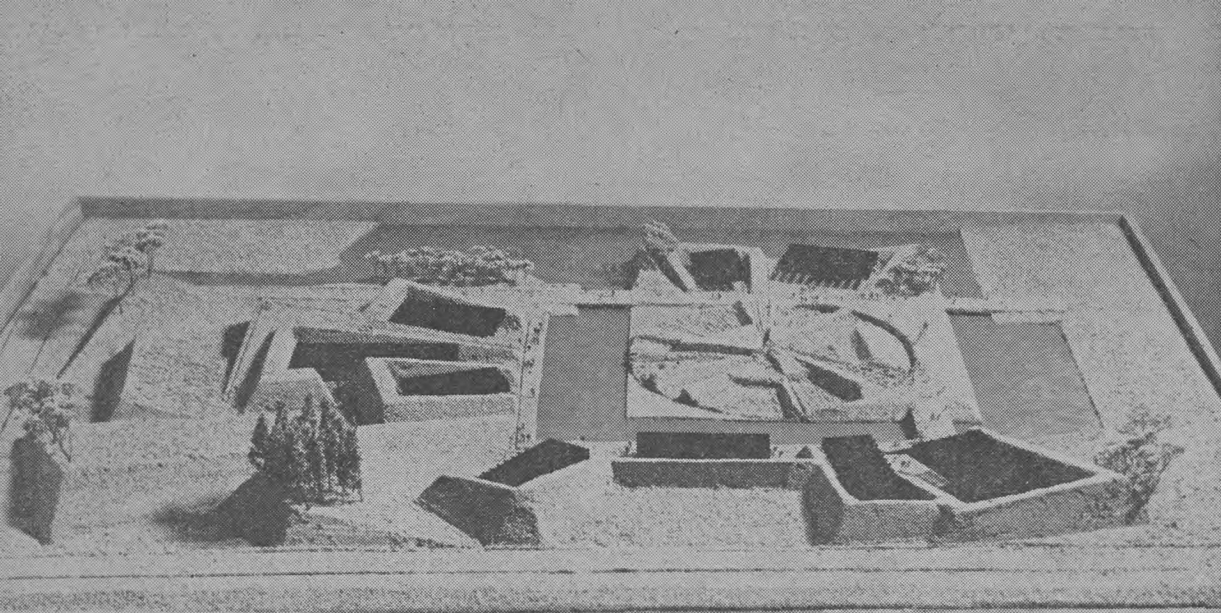
George keeps his cows in a free-stall type loose housing barn. The building is divided into three sections, each with a separate doorway. There are 54 stalls for the milking herd, 14 stalls for dry cows and 18 stalls for big heifers. Many Fraser Valley dairymen appear to favor having their free-stall barns divided into sections.

"When you have a long alley running down the length of the building it gets too crowded with cows coming and going," George explained.

Until last year the Davisons had a big stanchion barn on a rise above their present layout. When this was destroyed by fire, George decided to change his system of operation. By working hard and fast, he was in his new set-up within 6 weeks, including the concrete pad which connects the barn, feeder and milking parlor.



Eighty dairy cows are fed silage when a time clock starts the silo unloader and feeder on the Davison farm



[Arnott Rodgers Batten Ltd. photo]
The Agricultural Pavilion will cover 7 acres with a blend of earthworks, buildings, water and a central circular "sun acre"

Expo Report

by PETER LEWINGTON
Field Editor

Canada's big birthday splurge is beginning to take shape at Montreal, and agriculture will be there

I RECENTLY LOOKED at 7 bleak acres of fill and shale; within 18 months this area will be transformed. The 7 acres, which currently cannot support even one blade of twitch grass, will be the face which Canada's farming community presents to the world throughout the summer of 1967.

Where a few months ago the St. Lawrence River flowed, there is now the Ile Notre Dame; once marshy areas will now withstand 5 tons pressure to the square foot.

That bleak appearance of the island which is the site for Expo is deceptive; it hides 18 miles of underground services for water, for sewage, for gas and for electricity. It covers a transit system which is designed to carry 60,000 people per hour into or out of the area.

There is no doubt that Canada's big birthday splurge, the 1967 Universal and International Exhibition, or Expo, as it is better known, is now developing well. Andrew Kniewasser, Expo general manager, told me, "It has to be completed on time." The work is actually ahead of schedule largely due to favorable weather for construction.

The size and scope of Expo has to be seen to be appreciated. The total Expo site comprises some 1,000 acres. It is 8 miles in length. It includes man-made islands and a complex communications system geared to cope with some 10 million people between April 28 and October 27, 1967. It has been conceived, not as a big, brash fair, but as an informative, entertaining and enlightening picture of a maturing nation.

There has been little doubt that the bold ideas for Expo would be largely translated into reality. But what of agriculture, would it be there? With 50 per cent of the visitors expected to be from the U.S., 20 per cent from Canada excluding the Montreal area, and 10 per cent from overseas, it would be a major tragedy for farmers and farming to be absent.

These doubts have now been resolved. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, who reports to Parliament on Expo, has declared flatly that if sponsorship does not come forward in the required amount, agriculture will still be adequately represented at Expo.

Dr. Jack Hare was recently appointed to raise \$3,500,000 for the Agricultural Pavilion. There is good reason to expect that organizations and industries which don't jump in now, will have missed unique opportunities.

The overall theme of Expo will be Man and His World. The role of agriculture will be depicted as Man the Provider, and the available money will be apportioned among the various parts of the exhibit as follows:

- The significance and development of agriculture will require \$420,000.

- Soils, fertility and water will cost \$450,000.
- Plants, pesticides and horticulture have been budgeted for \$550,000.

- The marketing of farm products and some unfinalized projects have been allotted \$300,000.

Each of the many subdivisions within these major categories has a price tag — and this is what Dr. Hare is now selling coast to coast in Canada.

The theme for, and shape of, the proposed agricultural exhibit have gradually shifted during the months of planning. One year ago, at the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Agriculture, it was agreed that "to limit the agricultural area to Canadian activities only would be a short-coming, especially in view of the overall attempt throughout the Exhibition to give a truly universal perspective of Man and His World. The general theme should be world agriculture and its relationship to man and his resources."

At that time the planners were budgeting for a nine-acre site and a \$5,500,000 pavilion. For a variety of reasons these plans went down the drain and the major loss is that the grand theme of "Man the Provider" will now be largely the more parochial one of Canadian Man. The agricultural pavilion will thus fail to depict a global approach to agriculture. This is regrettable but realistic in view of the lost time. Also, the new concept will be easier to merchandise to sponsors.

In other ways the scaled down agricultural pavilion will be an improvement. Necessity is the mother of invention and as a result earthworks will be used extensively rather than elaborate buildings. The pavilion should evolve as something stemming from the soil, something quite different from the myriad other attractions of Expo.

It is the architects and industrial designers who make up the two teams which get the job done. They start with that bleak site, which is 9 feet above water level. This fall, they will see earth piled up there, ready for next spring when it will be sculpted with slopes. Walkways will be built along the ridges and crops will be planted. Earthworks will take shape to complement a series of structures which overlook a major center of interest—the sun acre, which, with a symbolic sun at its core, will show how man has used the sun's energy in growing crops.

The work of the industrial design people is brilliant. They are taking the facts of farming and transforming them into the displays upon which the success of Man the Provider will hinge.

Two serious weaknesses of agriculture at Expo should be rectified without delay. The personnel who develop the story line, while individually ex-

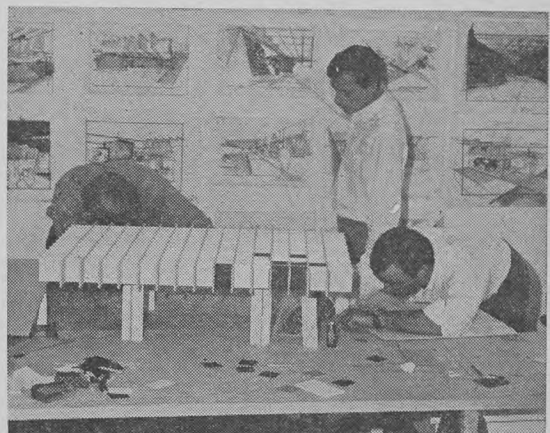
cellent, are predominantly employed by governments or universities. The modern egg factory will be conceived without a producer voice; the exhibit depicting the breeding of better animals will be done without aid of people who have done this for themselves, with their own resources.

The National Advisory Committee on Agriculture also boasts individual excellence but collectively it is hopelessly lopsided. The most recent list of advisers does not include a single person who relies on farming for his livelihood.

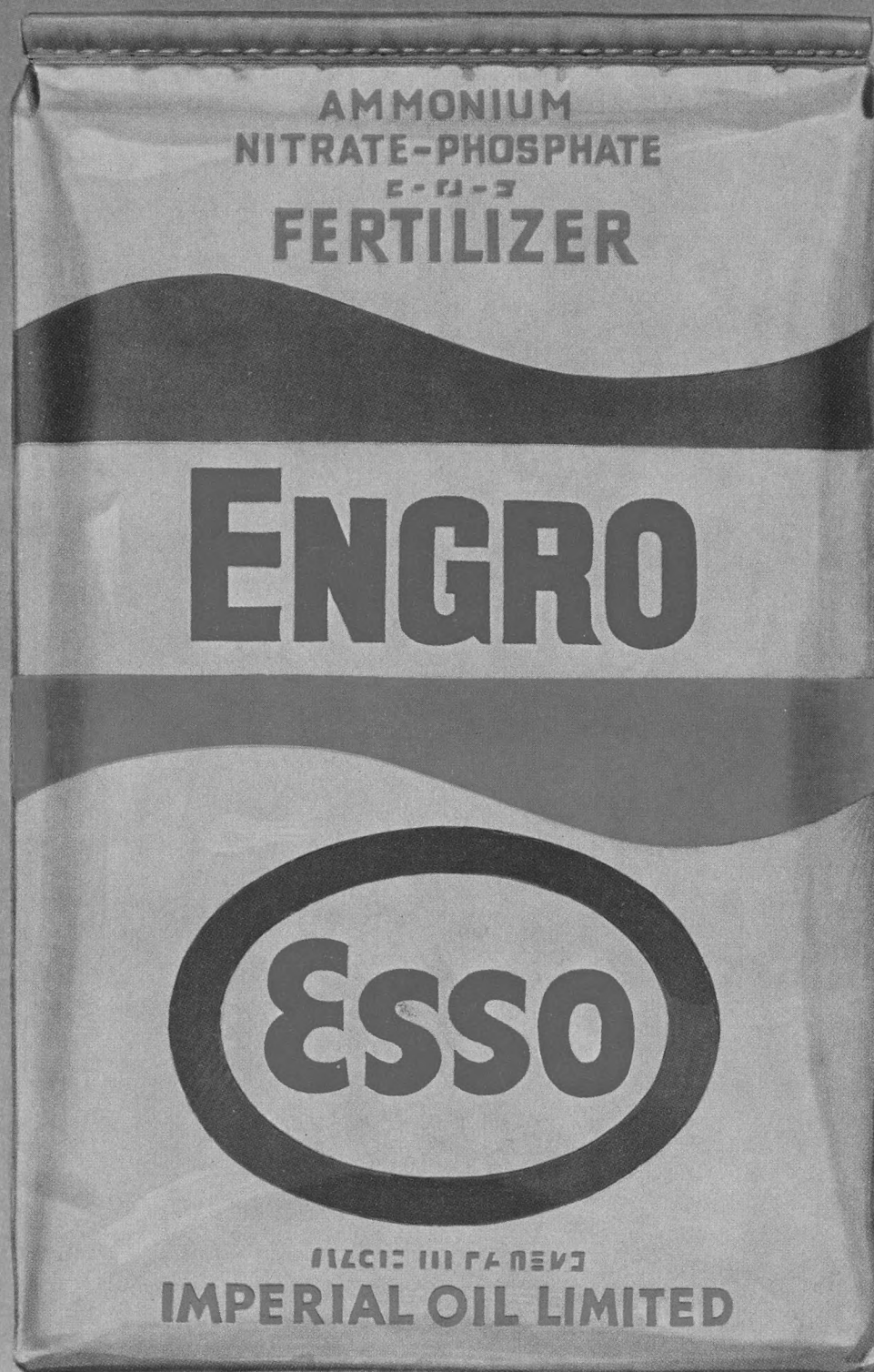
If Expo hopes to look 20 years ahead in farming it would do well to grab some of our farmers who are already a generation ahead of their time, and get them to Montreal while there is still time.



[Guide photo]
The surveyors' stake marks the dividing line between the Agricultural Pavilion and the Russian Pavilion. Within 12 months this now bleak area will become one of the most colorful in Canada



[Guide photo]
The working models are taking shape; here the industrial designers transform the facts of farming into very exciting and imaginative displays



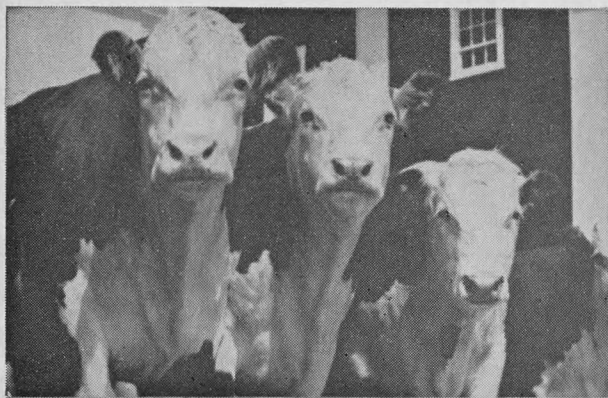
**Engro fertilizer^{*} is backed by Imperial Oil,
sold exclusively by Imperial Esso Agents.
You get bonus bushels from every bag!**

ask your  agent

about his Engro Hockey Holiday contest

^{*}Available only in the Prairie Provinces
and the Peace River District of British Columbia

You can get up to \$6.00 Extra Return* for every \$1.00 spent on **AUREOMYCIN!**



CYANAMID'S CATTLE HEALTH PROFIT-MAKER PLAN...

**could mean the difference between profit or loss
in your beef or dairy operations!**

In feedlot tests*, 14,000 growing and fattening cattle given AUREOMYCIN in regular feeds put on an EXTRA 0.1 pound of gain daily on 0.5 pound less feed per pound of gain.

RESULT — For every \$1.00 spent on AUREOMYCIN — enough for 200 days at a 70 mg. daily level — these cattle averaged an EXTRA \$6.00 greater return per head at market age.

Dairy herds fed AUREOMYCIN at the recommended level of 0.1 mg. per pound of body weight, also show increased profits. Feeding AUREOMYCIN reduces costly losses among calves due to bacterial diarrhea—"scours"—gets them off to a fast, thrifty start. It protects heifers and lactating cows from "scours" and

*U.S. trials.

foot rot—both of which are serious causes of stress and milk losses.

In fact, AUREOMYCIN — coupled with good management and nutritional practices — has proved the surest way to protect and increase profit margins in both beef and dairy operations. You can get Cyanamid Animal Products from your feed dealer, veterinarian or local druggist. The new CYANAMID CATTLE HEALTH PROFIT MAKER PLAN gives you full details on the use of AUREOMYCIN and other proven Cyanamid Animal Products for cattle to help you make more money! Get a copy from your nearest feed dealer, or write to: Sales Department, Cyanamid of Canada Ltd., 635 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Québec.



Cyanamid Cattle Health Products (left to right): AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES — sprinkle on regular feeds; AUROFAC® — for manufactured feeds; AUREOMYCIN SOLUBLE — dissolves in water for cattle off their feed; SULMET® — the all-purpose sulpha for animals; FORMULA C-20X — Vitamin A, D, E injectable; MASTITIS PRODUCTS — for all Mastitis problems; and the CATTLE HEALTH PROFIT MAKER PLAN — Get a copy from your feed dealer, manufacturer, veterinarian or drug store.

®Trademark Reg'd. — Aureomycin is Cyanamid of Canada's trademark for Chlortetracycline.

CYANAMID

CYANAMID OF CANADA LIMITED
635 DORCHESTER BLVD., WEST, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

BE SURE TO FOLLOW
INSTRUCTIONS ON FEED TAG
AND/OR LABEL.

Continuous Corn without Erosion

YOU MAY be able to grow corn continuously on slopes of up to 4 per cent without danger of soil erosion, according to soils specialists at the University of Wisconsin.

This will be done with two practices: minimum tillage and surface mulching.

Minimum tillage planting leaves a rough soil surface with depressions that can store from ½ to 1 inch of water. These depressions also provide a cushioning effect which reduces raindrop impact. This gives water more time to soak into the soil. Protecting the soil surface from raindrop impact also reduces surface sealing and crusting.

Surface mulching also protects the soil surface by providing depression storage and cushioning raindrop impact. One-half to 1 ton of corn stalks or straw make an excellent mulch for plowed ground.

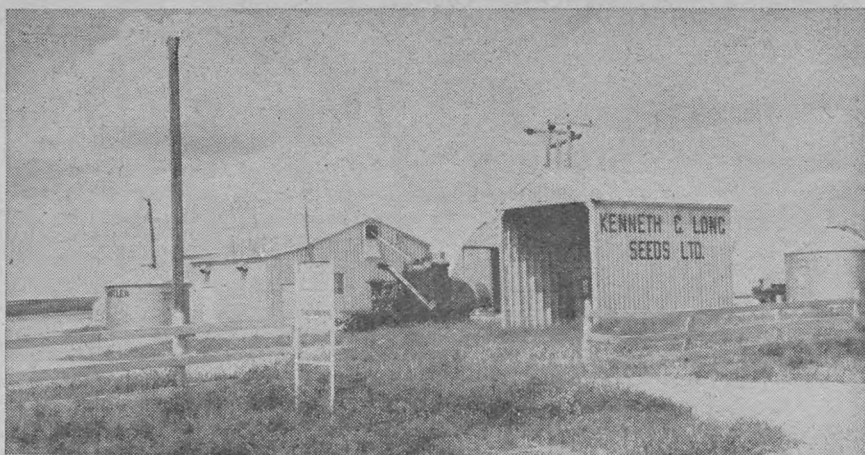
Two intense rainstorms occurred in Madison, July 2, 1964, where test plots of corn were located. Total rainfall was 1.65 inches in the first storm and 3.75 inches in the second. The soil loss from a continuous plot of corn with stover mulch was .26 ton per acre with .7 inch of water runoff. For corn without stover mulch, soil loss was 13.99 tons per acre and runoff was 5.4 inches. This indicates that stover mulch can prevent raindrop impact and can keep the soil loose so that water can move down rapidly into the subsoil.

Planting with minimum tillage will keep the soil open and porous thus providing a high infiltration rate. There is less soil compaction because fewer tillage operations are required. The rough, loose soil left between the rows absorbs more moisture.

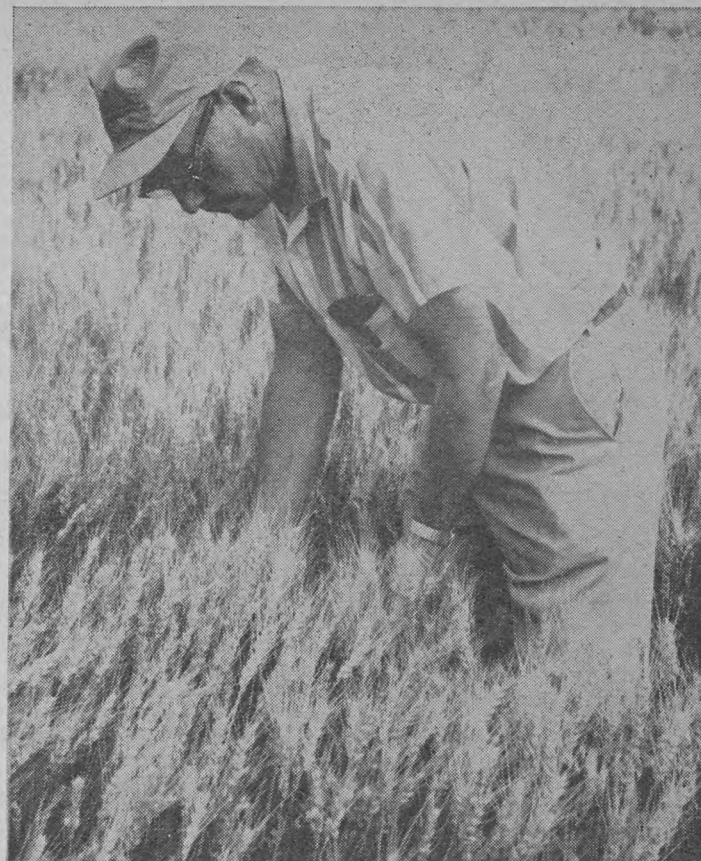
Minimum tillage may also result in better root development, important in heavy-feeding crops like corn. In the past, farmers have concentrated on preparing a seed bed rather than a root bed. Ideal conditions for a root bed are different from those for a seed bed. A field serves as a root bed throughout 95 per cent of the growing season and more emphasis should be placed on its preparation.

A good seed bed needs fine grain-like particles of moist soil next to the seed to insure rapid germination. The compact soil of conventional tillage methods provides a good footing for the young plant to push through the soil crust. However, a soil that is loose and porous will increase root growth and water infiltration into the soil. Minimum tillage allows the area between the rows to remain loose. Thus a farmer is wasting time and money by preparing a seed bed for row crops over the entire field when only a relatively small portion of the field is used for the seed bed.

Machinery to harvest crops on this soil needs to be modified. For example, larger tires may be required for flotation on the loose, porous soil.



Storage, cleaning plant and shops at the home farm



[Guide photos

Ken Long shows big full heads of high-yielding Gaines winter wheat. It went 90 bushels per acre compared to 65 for Winalta

Why Pedigreed Seed?

Every grass or cereal crop Ken Long grows on his 3,200 acres is from pedigreed seed. He gets high yields (90 bu. per acre of Gaines wheat), finds ready market for seed

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

Field Editor

AFTER MANY YEARS of specializing in pedigreed seed, Ken C. Long of Cardston, Alta., is convinced that the best seed you can buy will turn out to be the "cheapest" in the long run. Each variety has been bred for a particular purpose, therefore the closer you can get to the breeder's stock, the better performance you are going to get.

"The cost of seed matters very little compared to the contamination and other troubles you can get into with inferior seed," said Ken.

Ken Long is a seed grower's seed grower. Just about all of his production is pedigreed seed. That is to say it is either Breeder's, Foundation, Registered or Certified stock, although he sometimes harvests a crop of commercial grade seed from an old stand which is about ready to be plowed up and reseeded. A limited amount of commercial grain is grown too as a sort of by-product of the seed business. Where a field of grass has been plowed up, grain is often sown on the land for 2 years in succession to give all the "volunteers" a chance to grow out so the field can be sown to a new seed variety.

The 3,200-acre Long enterprise is fairly evenly divided between the production of grain and grass seed. Grain varieties produced are: Thatcher wheat, Rodney oats, Winalta, and Gaines winter wheat and Gateway 63 barley. Grass varieties include two strains of Pubescent wheatgrass, Nordan and Streambank crested wheatgrass, Norlea Perennial ryegrass, Chinook orchard grass, Frontier reed canary grass and lawn and turf fescue.

TREND TO BLENDING

Ken grows quite a lot of grass seed under contract for various seed firms. At the present time he is growing a grass designated as S2 for William Scott & Sons, one of the largest turf grass seed companies in the United States.

One part of his business which is expanding rapidly is the preparation of special hay and

pasture mixtures for individual ranchers or farmers. One will want a mixture containing a little alfalfa, while another will shun alfalfa because of bloat troubles. Another will want a mixture that will give him early spring pasture, a hay crop and then late fall pasture. This year, Ken put up 50,000 lb. of these special orders.

"It's a new trend," he told Country Guide, "like fertilizer blending. Farmers and ranchers are becoming more hay and pasture conscious every year. They are beginning to learn what varieties best suit their own particular conditions and needs. More important still, they are learning what can be accomplished with special varieties. The forage work being done at places like Lethbridge, Swift Current and Agassiz is beginning to get across."

One example of this is the development of Chinook orchard grass. Some prairie stockmen are

finding that a mixture of this grass and alfalfa will give them three hay crops a year. Chinook has good "comeback" ability. It grows fast so that it gives a uniform hay mixture of grass and legume for all three crops. Until winter-hardy Chinook came along, Orchard grass was considered mainly a Coast species.

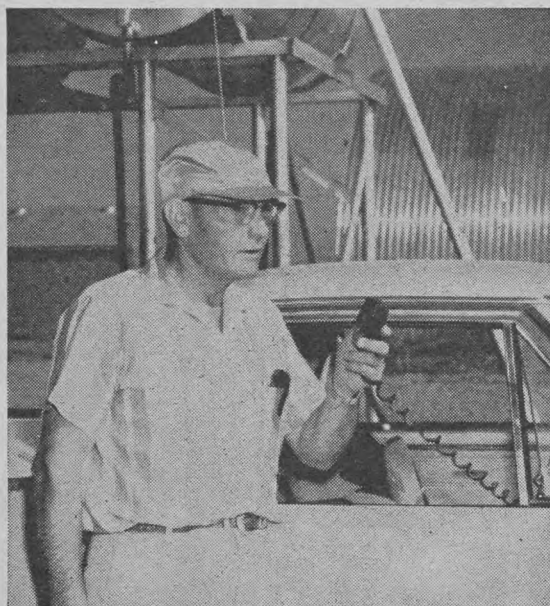
Another grass that shows great promise is Pubescent wheatgrass. Ken believes that new strains of this species may replace brome in many places as a pasture and hay grass. It is very palatable and produces a large volume of hay. It is also tolerant of both drought and alkali and has done well over a wide area of the central and southern prairies under both dryland and irrigation conditions. Ken grows the Mandan 759 (North Dakota) and Topar (Pullman, Wash.) strains. A Canadian variety of this grass is now being selected which will be named this coming year.

Streambank wheatgrass is winning a name for itself for erosion control along roadsides, and in playgrounds and school yards. This variety will stand lots of wear and does not need much water, but it is not very palatable for livestock. Frontier reed canary grass, developed at Ottawa, is a more leafy and palatable variety of this popular marsh and slough-tolerant grass.

Most of the grass seed is grown as a dryland crop, but one-quarter section of the Long operation is irrigated. This acts as insurance against a dry year. In all, there are about 1,000 acres of grass seed. The main grain seed crops are Winalta winter wheat, Gateway 63 barley and Thatcher spring wheat, which account for about 400 to 500 acres apiece.

90 BUSHELS WHEAT PER ACRE

Ken was one of the first prairie growers to grow Gaines, the high-yielding, semi-dwarf winter wheat developed by Dr. O. A. Vogel at Pullman, Wash. He has been growing this seed for 3 years. The first crop ran about 60 bushels to the acre, as compared to 40 bushels for Winalta, the



By throwing a switch Ken Long can contact all phases of his seed operation through two-way radio

Alberta winter wheat. Next year, 70-acre planting averaged 90 bushels an acre, while the Winalta ran from 60 to 65.

"The Gaines generally gives at least 20 bushels more per acre," he said, "and I haven't had any problems with winterkill yet. For this area I would say Gaines is worth the gamble of winterkill because of the extra production. Being a soft wheat it rolls well. The best use for it around here appears to be as a feed grain."

As might be expected of a crop that has produced yields of over 150

bushels per acre, Gaines uses quite a lot of moisture. It is also a heavy user of nitrogen. Because it was developed from many wheats, it "throws back" to some of the parent strains quite readily, therefore only Foundation, Registered and Certified stock can be obtained. Last year, Ken bought some Foundation stock from Pullman which cost him \$14 a bushel by the time he got it home. He expects a 10-acre planting of this to yield about 80 bushels per acre.

TWO-WAY RADIOS

The Long operation covers two farms in the Cardston-Spring Coulee

area, and 1,300 acres of leased land on the nearby Blood Indian reserve. One farm is managed by Tom Wilson, husband of Ken's daughter, Barbara, and the other (the original home farm) is managed by Gordon Jenson, married to Ken's daughter, Ruth. Ken and his wife, Agnes, live in the town of Cardston, 14 miles away. All phases of the operation are kept in close contact through two-way radio sets which are located in all three homes and in the farm trucks.

"We save a lot of time and effort that way," Ken pointed out. "If we have a breakdown in the field we

just call one of the houses and they phone to town for repair parts to be sent out."

Serving as a radiophone operator is a chore unknown to the farm wife of yesteryear.

Seed is cleaned and bagged in a \$50,000 steel-frame cleaning plant located at the home farm. The seed is augered into a 500-bushel bin over the scalper where all the coarse material is removed. Then it goes into a surge bin over a five-screen fanning mill and, finally, through a double Carter disc. From there it is elevated into holding bins where it can flow via gravity to the bagger. All bins are metal-sheathed so they can be cleaned of every kernel. With the help of a built-in vacuum cleaner, the plant can be cleaned out to handle a new variety in half a day. Operating almost the year around, it cleans about 500,000 lb. of grass seed and 25,000 bushels of grain. Counting both farms, there are storage facilities for over 100,000 bushels of seed.

The seed crops are harvested with standard combines backed by operator know-how in adjusting wind and cylinder speed to special crops and conditions. A belt-type pickup is used on the grasses to reduce seed loss due to shattering. All seed falling on the belt is carried back into the machine. Ken figures this pickup saves enough to pay for itself (about \$800) in a 50-acre field.

As a sideline, the farm has a small herd of Charolais-Charbray crossbreds. They are fed screenings from the cleaning plant and alfalfa hay. The hay comes from strips of alfalfa that Ken grows around the edges of all his seed crops as a protective border. Actually, the operation could handle about 400 head if there was enough holding pasture for them. A lot of the screenings and wheatgrass straw is sold to local cattle feeders.

Born in North Dakota, Ken Long came to the Cardston area with his parents in 1918. He is a national director of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and a past-president of the Alberta Branch. In recognition of his work, the CSGA has made him a Robertson Associate, the highest honor it can bestow. Seed from the Long farm has won many prizes and ribbons, including top awards at Chicago and the Toronto Royal. ✓



Stop warble problems with ready-to-use Neguvon pour-on cattle insecticide

New Neguvon Pour-On stops warbles before they damage meat and hides and therefore, cattlemen's profits are not reduced. This new cattle insecticide is simply poured along the back of the animal. The chemical is absorbed into the animal's system and goes to work to kill warbles *fast and sure*. New Neguvon Pour-On requires no mixing or diluting. Just apply direct from the container with the handy dipper that is furnished free. Neguvon Pour-On has been tested extensively with excellent results. It is manufactured by Chemagro Limited, makers of Co-Ral and other animal insecticides. For warble-free cattle that bring a better price, use Neguvon Pour-On for positive warble control.

2227



CHEMAGRO LIMITED

3089 BATHURST ST. • TORONTO 19 • ONT.



Because farmers know what's best the trend is to steel farm buildings!



A recent survey shows a growing preference for steel buildings on Canadian farms. There are several reasons for this trend. The strength of steel adds years to the life of the building. Steel clad buildings require less upkeep—no painting. Galvanized steel is easily adapted to modern, flexible farm building design. Construction is quick and easy because galvanized steel sheets come in sizes you want—go up fast. All this at about the same cost as buildings with wood!

Dofasco Premier galvanized steel is made by the continuous galvanizing process. It *permanently* bonds the uniform zinc

coating to the steel. The heavy zinc protection won't crack, chip or peel. Rust can't get a start.

It pays to join the trend to Premier galvanized steel when building, remodelling or repairing. For more information, write: Farm Building Service, P.O. Box 250, Hamilton, Ontario.

DOFASCO
GALVANIZED STEEL



What to Look for in Feeder Cattle

EACH FALL, farmers stocking up their feedlots for the winter feeding season are faced with several decisions.

As well as trying to figure out the market trends, they must decide how many feeders they can handle, what type and quality they should select, what sex is the best buy and what age or class they can make the most profit on.

Here are some of the main items that Manitoba livestock specialists feel you should keep in mind when buying feeders:

Feed Supply

The supply and price of feed will determine how many feeders can be carried through the season. If the ration is one-third roughage and two-thirds grain or supplements, calves from 6 to 8 months of age will eat from 2,660 to 3,400 lb. of grain ration per animal over the feeding period of 180 to 210 days.

Yearlings from 12 to 18 months of age will require the same amount but for a shorter period of 120 to 150 days. Calves require from 7 to 9 lb. of feed per pound of gain,

whereas yearlings require 8 to 10 lb. Feed requirements depend on several factors, including the quality of feed and the individual animal's gaining ability.

The age of feeder you buy will depend on the feedlot setup and partly on the market prospects. If there is adequate pasture land in the summer, you will find calves more valuable in long-term feeding. Calves may be roughed through the winter, then placed on full feed or put on pasture the following spring.

A feeding enterprise centered around calves is more flexible, since there is more time to adjust to market situations. Yearlings are intended for "short keep" feeding periods of 4 to 5 months. However, they are better able to thrive on lower quality feed than calves.

Sex

The sex of the animals purchased for a feedlot again depends partly on the market. Heifers gain slower and less uniformly than steers and also bring lower prices as finished stock. However, the purchase price for heifer calves and yearlings is lower than the price of steers.

Cows may be a good investment for short-term feeding, especially good quality, thin animals. Beef specialists warn, however, that these animals are best left to the very experienced feedlot operators, who have a keen insight into the market situations.

Type and Quality

In selecting feeders, more attention should be paid to thrift and

health than to extremes in beef type and quality. The carcass of any good beef type animal, when properly finished and under 3 years of age, will usually grade "good" to "choice."

Plain beef cattle, or those with considerable dairy blood, are suitable when there are wide price spreads between the various grades and when the general demand for slaughter cattle is high. V

Watch for Lungworms

IF YOUR CATTLE have nose and throat ailments that hang on, they could be infested with lungworms. Dr. John McGowan, director of Manitoba Veterinary Services Branch says livestock producers should know the symptoms of lungworms because the parasites are active in at least one area of Manitoba.

Young animals are affected by lungworms especially if they are kept in a damp area. Because the symptoms are similar to pneumonia, it's hard for a farmer to positively identify a lungworm problem.

The most obvious sign, according to Dr. McGowan, is a persistent cough that does not respond to ordinary treatments. Difficult breathing and, occasionally, diarrhea are other symptoms. Infected animals will get

thinner, if not treated, and eventually die.

Special drugs are available for lungworm treatment. Get them from your veterinarian after he has identified the problem. If you find one case, chances are that other animals in the herd will also have lungworms because they are easily passed from one animal to another. V

Lice and grubs cut cattle profits through lower weight gains and milk production, damage to meat and hides, disease transmission, and even death in severe cases. It's not hard to get rid of them with modern chemicals. Follow the directions, and do it before the weather gets cold. V

Steers at Valley Feeders Limited

(with mortality held to 1/20 of 1%)

A combination of SHUR-GAIN Feeds and feeding "know how" makes it possible to get good daily gains at low cost at Valley Feeders Limited, Lethbridge, Alberta.

These outstanding results were obtained with remarkably low death losses. After 20,000 cattle finished, Valley Feeders Limited death losses averaged 1/20 of 1%.

To help him do this job, Manager Dick Gray depends on two SHUR-GAIN products which are leaders in the Beef Feeding industry—SHUR-GAIN FEEDLOT STARTER and SHUR-GAIN BEEF CATTLE CONCENTRATE (with DES and antibiotics).

Below are the results obtained in one lot of 60 steers fed for 80 days:

Number of Steers	60
Days on Feed	80
Starting Weight (lbs.)	816
Market Weight after 4% shrink.....	1,084
Total Gain (lbs.)	268
Daily Gain (lbs.)	3.35
Feed Conversion	6.85
Cost of Feed (per lb. gain).....	14.71¢

Results like these are what has made Valley Feeders one of the most successful custom feedlots in Canada.

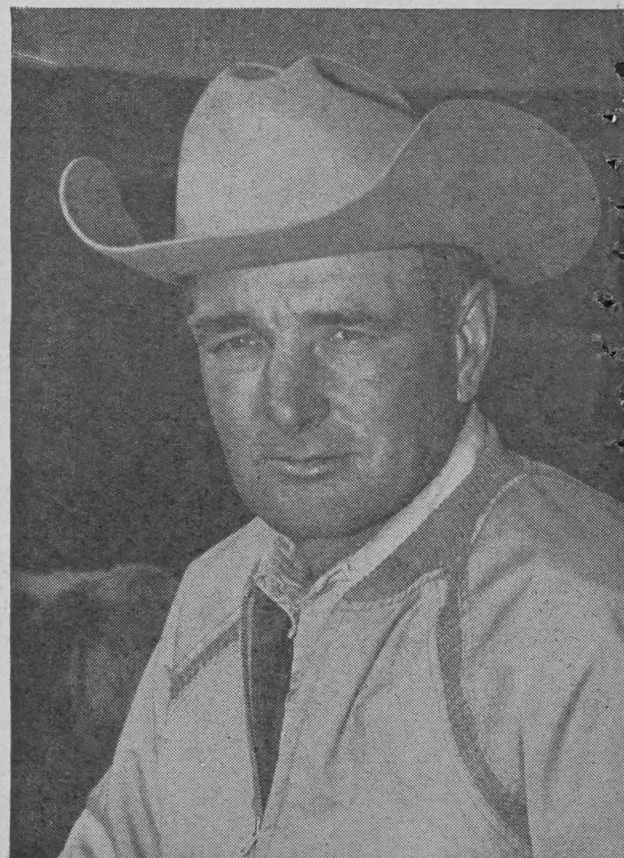
Feed makes up about three-quarters of the cost of finishing cattle. For this reason it is imperative that the feed used is capable of producing good gains at low cost.

Valley Feeders Limited depends on SHUR-GAIN Feed to provide these gains:

Mr. Gray says of SHUR-GAIN FEEDLOT STARTER: "I feel this is the best feed on the market," and of SHUR-GAIN BEEF CATTLE CONCENTRATE: "As long as I'm using that, I don't worry." A low, low death loss of 1/20 of 1% certainly backs up this statement.

All cattle at Valley Feeders Limited are put on full feed quickly with SHUR-GAIN FEEDLOT STARTER PELLETS. In a few days the cattle are switched to High Energy SHUR-GAIN FEEDLOT FINISHER. Good daily gains are being obtained almost from start.

SHUR-GAIN FEEDLOT STARTER is a product of SHUR-GAIN Research, tested and developed in Alberta by the SHUR-GAIN people. Thousands of cattle have been started on this revolutionary new product. Cattlemen throughout the west endorse SHUR-GAIN FEEDLOT STARTER as the only way to start cattle. They feel it is as much a part of cattle feeding as the popular SHUR-GAIN concentrates they include in their finishing ration for maximum gains. Inquire today about the new SHUR-GAIN way of Starting and Finishing Beef Cattle.



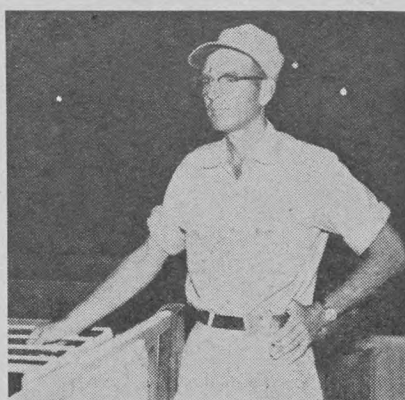
One-Man Hog Farm

THE KEY to a successful one-man operation is compactness. You have to plan your layout so as to save as many steps as possible. That is what Emil Winter decided when he and his wife, Anne, started a new farming venture near Bow Island, Alta.

When the Winters arrived on the place in April 1963, they found 160 acres of dry level land bordered by a lateral ditch of the St. Mary-Milk River Irrigation Development. The only building on the site was a small shed. Since then, they have added a fine hog barn, plywood range shelters for their breeding herd, granaries, a garage and an attractive home.

The biggest step-saver is the new hog barn where farrowing, feeding and feed storage areas are all under one roof. There are 24 feeder pens, three farrowing pens and three plywood grain bins. This unit is a 36 ft. by 80 ft. wood-frame structure with insulated walls and ceiling.

Heating is provided by a propane furnace while ventilation is by three exhaust fans in the south wall. One of the fans operates continuously while the other two are thermostatically controlled. Cold air is drawn in



[Guide photo] Emil Winter handles 30 sows, markets 500 hogs a year and grows most of the feed on his 160-acre farm

at floor level in the northwest corner. Warm air enters the building through a vented pipe along the center of the ceiling.

All pens are located back to back so that manure falls into a central gutter which runs the length of the barn. This gutter is 8 ft. wide at the top and tapers to 4 ft. at the bottom. Each pen thus has 4 ft. of grill for manure removal, and the manure falls toward the gutter's center where it can be flushed out into a lagoon. The gutter is flushed

with a hose every 6 weeks—a job which takes 1¼ hours.

Feed is augered into the building through an opening in the roof. Emil hand-feeds with a 5-gal. bucket. It takes 10 to 15 minutes for him to feed 250 pigs. Water bowls are filled by an automatic float-controlled system which brings water from a dugout just west of the barn to a pipe that runs along the back of the pens.

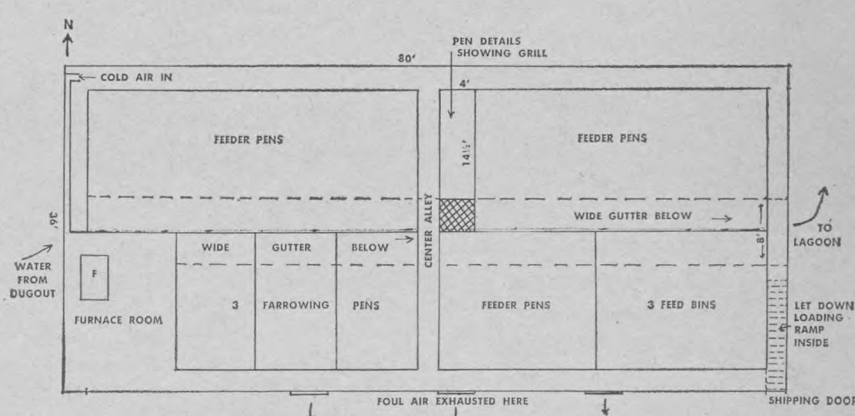
Emil is particularly proud of his hinged loading ramp (inside the building in the southeast corner) which lets down into a passageway between the east wall and the feed bins like a drawbridge. Hogs go right from pen to truck.

"When hogs are raised in a

windowless building they get upset if they are suddenly driven out into the light," he explained.

The Winters have about 30 pure-bred Yorkshire sows and two boars. They sell breeding stock, and market about 500 feeders a year. The breeding herd is kept in a compact electrically fenced area directly north of the barn. Adjacent to this is an 8-acre alfalfa field, also electrically fenced, so the animals can strip graze.

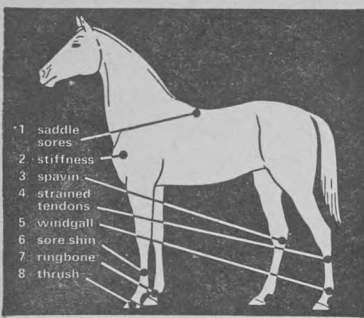
Crop land is sown to a half-and-half mixture of wheat and barley which is ground in the Bow Island feed mill before being fed. Emil figures he could double his present hog production without hiring extra help.—C.V.F.



gain 3.35 lbs. daily



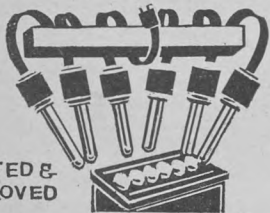
Trouble spots?



Treat them with ABSORBINE

At the first sign of trouble, apply full-strength Absorbine right on the affected area. Draws out soreness. Effective antiseptic qualities help prevent infection. No blistering or loss of hair. Available in 12-ounce bottle or economical gallon size.

W. F. Young, Inc.,
Montreal 19, P.Q.



TESTED &
APPROVED

THE SAFE WAY TO START YOUR CAR OR TRUCK IN WINTER—

An "Easy-Start" electric battery heater makes it easy and simple. You get that instant touch of action even on the coldest day. No other unit can compare with its operating efficiency.

- It's safe
- It's easy to install
- It's free from trouble
- It fits any car or truck with 12-volt system
- Keeps batteries at peak performance when car is not in use. Fully Guaranteed. Made in Canada. Available direct from manufacturer at \$8.95 pre-paid or C.O.D. plus postage, include Provincial Tax where applicable. Send cheque or money order with name and address to:

EASY-START
MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
180 Geary Avenue, Toronto, Canada



CAT-TEX HALF & FULL SOLES
At all fine shoe repairers

Plastic Grain Storage Cover
20 x 20 \$9.75; any size 2 3/4¢ per sq. ft.
SPEERS PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED
1462 Erin St., Winnipeg 3, Manitoba

The New ROP Program

Hogs will now be scored on their yield of lean meat

by **HAROLD DODDS**
Field Editor

LEADERS OF THE hog industry have been in agreement in recent years that Record of Performance standards and present grading standards for hogs don't properly assess the practical value of a hog. Lean meat is what the consumer wants to buy today. Now, a new ROP program has been devised, and brought into use. It's one that scores hogs on their yield of lean meat. It came into force in recent weeks.

All hogs tested under ROP this year will be scored by the new system. This represents a giant stride forward for the hog industry. But its implications for the future are even greater, because it is the first step in a major revision of hog values which will conclude with the introduction of new grading standards for market hogs in a year or two.

The new program turns the emphasis of the industry to meat-type hogs. When the new grading standards for market hogs are introduced, it will mean that producers will then be paid for producing hogs with more lean meat.

Let's look at it in more detail.

Cutability

Using the new scoring system both purebred and commercial hogmen can judge the value of a pig using a common yardstick—its ability to produce pork profits.

In the past, several commercial producers have complained that they couldn't be sure of getting a high profit strain of pigs when they bought breeding stock with high ROP scores. The reason for this was a sad lack of similarity between ROP standards and the basis of payment for market hogs. The new ROP system emphasizing cutout value promises to correct this problem.

Under present grading standards, there is not sufficient incentive to produce a carcass with a high percentage of lean meat. However, when hog grading standards are revised, hog producers will probably be paid according to the amount of lean meat on a pork carcass. That's when the full effect of the present change will be felt throughout the industry.

Comparisons

How do you compare scores under the new ROP system with the previous ones? You can't, because the two systems measure hog quality in two ways (see panel below). In fact the scores for two pigs tested under both the old and new systems may have no relationship to each other. For instance a score of 75 could rise to 79 under the new program, and a previous score of 82 could drop to 77.

Adjust Sights

Both breeders and buyers will have to adjust their sights in line with this new system. Perhaps the hardest job will be to realize that since we are now talking cutability, the excessively high and low scores of the past will be wiped out. Apparently the old scores suggested a greater difference in carcass value than really existed. The present formula stressing ham and other lean cuts is weighted to put greater emphasis on the pork cuts that sell for higher prices. As a result, officials have found that hog scores fall in a much narrower range than before. In fact it's predicted that two-thirds of the pigs tested under this new

method will score between 75.58 and 80.06 (previously two-thirds of the scores ranged from 65 to 93).

Decimals Count

Under the new system, producers will have to get accustomed to reading and recording ROP scores to at least the first decimal (i.e. 77.3). Because this new score refers to yield of lean meat from the hog, decimal points will really count when we start to figure out hog profits.

We can't calculate the value of a 78 score compared to a 77 score under the new system until the new grading standards are established. However, the difference will probably exceed the difference in value that now comes from a 1 per cent increase in dressing percentage, and that can mean an extra \$50 profit on every 100 hogs shipped.

Results

When the new grading standards are announced, there will be a keen demand for hogs that produce lean carcasses. With a year of testing ROP hogs under this lean yield system, purebred breeders should have a supply of breeding stock to meet this new demand when it occurs.

Breeders hoping to get their share of pig sales will be testing all possible litters under the new scoring system in an effort to get a high scoring combination. Commercial hog producers with an eye to the future will be buying breeding stock with more care than ever before.

It remains to be seen whether, by shifting our emphasis from bacon to lean, we can successfully reduce the threat that the U.S. meat-type pig has applied to our Canadian hog industry.

A typical new ROP score is 76.2 — 157 — 338 (average of 4 test pigs).
Here is what the figures mean: 76.2 per cent yield of lean meat from carcass
157 days to market
338 lb. feed per 100 lb. gain (liveweight).

Highlights of the Changes

1. The ROP score will be an estimate of the saleable trimmed cuts from the hog carcass.
2. Percentage yield of trimmed cuts from the new ROP score will be figured from a formula using these measurements—length, total backfat thickness, loin area, percentage ham in carcass, percentage lean in ham and warm carcass weight.
3. Four test pigs can be either sex because the new scoring system has a factor to remove the sex difference from carcass measurements.
4. The only regulation on litter size is that 4 pigs must be available for testing.
5. The occurrence of a ridgling, hermaphrodite or ruptured pig will no longer mean the litter is disqualified from testing. However, the 4 test pigs must be sound and free of abnormalities.
6. Age limit for completing the ROP test is 200 days.
7. All test stations will feed a pelleted ration.

What's different

The score was a total of points on 4 carcass measurements.

Points were allotted for measurements of length, loin area, backfat and belly.

Two males and 2 females were tested whenever possible.

Minimum litter size was 6 for a gilt and 8 for a sow.

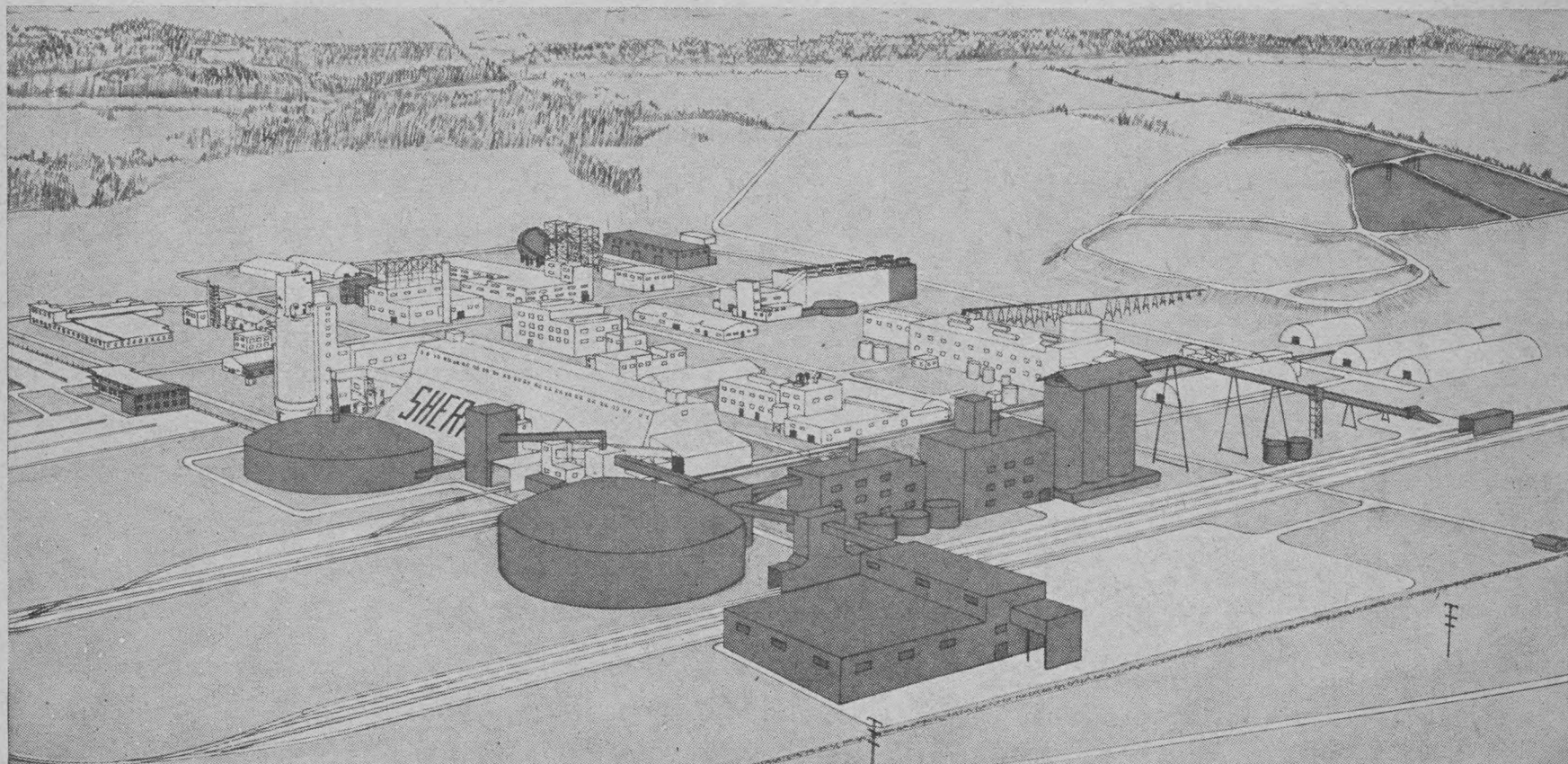
Any of these deformities disqualified a litter from the test in the past.

It was 220 days.

Stations fed mash in the past. ✓

Sherritt asks Canadian farmers:

Do you know what's in this huge New Fertilizer Plant for you?



With the opening of the giant plant shown above, Sherritt is now in the fertilizer business 100% of the way.

Situated in Fort Saskatchewan, this expansion represents a \$25,000,000 investment. The latest processing techniques have been incorporated throughout. Nothing has been spared to make it the most modern fertilizer plant in Canada today.

And it's all been done with you, the Canadian farmer, in mind. Sherritt recognizes the pressures you face in seeking a greater yield from a fixed tract of land. Sherritt realizes that you must capitalize on the most recently developed farming practices if you are to reduce operating time and costs.

Sherritt is out to help you put more power in your land with high quality, high analysis fertilizers.

To meet the soil requirements of the Prairie Provinces, Sherritt fertilizers (packed in back-saving 50 pound bags) are marketed in the following formulations:

11-48-0	16-20-0 with 14% Sulphur
23-23-0	21-0-0 with 24% Sulphur
27-14-0	34-0-0 Nitro-pluS with 11% Sulphur
46-0-0 Urea	33.5-0-0 Ammonium Nitrate

What's more... these Sherritt fertilizer formulations will be readily available to you. They're being distributed by Western Canada's leading grain dealers: Alberta Pacific Grain Ltd., Federal Grain Ltd., and United Grain Growers Ltd.

GROW WITH SHERRITT FERTILIZERS





If a new truck or tractor — or both — would lighten your workload and increase your farm's efficiency, your Bank of Montreal manager is a good man to see.

For purchases that mean profits, a B of M Farm Improvement Loan is often the best means of getting the required equipment working for you in short order. If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M for any type of farm equipment... at low cost and on terms suited to your income.

So why not put that new truck, disc harrow or side rake to work soon — see your nearest B of M branch today!



BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

D338



IT'S FREE!

READY NOW! America's Finest Livestock Waterer Catalog!

Just off the press, this new full-color 1965-66 Ritchie Catalog is jam-packed with excellent profit tips for every livestock man and dairyman. Shows how you can increase your income. See 'em all—73 quality-built "Thrifty Ritchie" waterers—a model for every need! Send a card for your FREE copy—nothing like it anywhere! Absolutely no obligation.

Write to Nearest

RITCHIE DISTRIBUTOR:

FORANO, LTD.
Plessisville, Quebec

MILLS FARM DISTRIBUTORS
London, Ontario

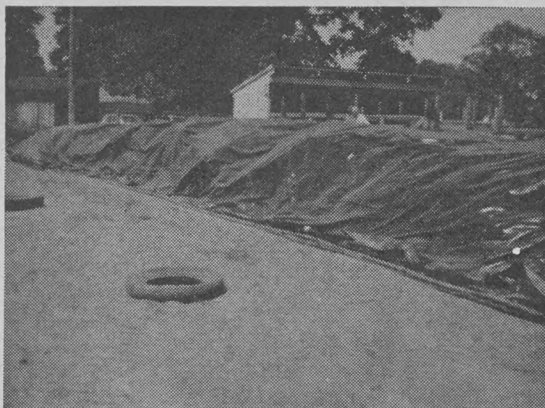
SANDHILL SADDLE & EQUIP.
Summerland, British Columbia

McPHERSON & THOM
Regina, Saskatchewan

REMPEL DAIRY EQUIPMENT CO.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

SPRINKLER IRRIG. & EQUIP. CO.
Calgary, Alberta

Dairy



Plastic silo before air is pumped out. Hose seal can be seen in the foreground

[BCDA photos]

Vacuum-Packed Silage Tried in Canada

Vacuum pump replaces tractor for silo packing

THE COWS THAT produce that vacuum-packed condensed milk might soon be producing it from vacuum-packed silage if a New Zealand technique proves suitable for Canadian farmers. The system, similar to a vacuum-operated temporary grain storage system developed in Illinois (Country Guide, Sept., 1965), uses plastic sheets and the vacuum pulled by a used milking machine, to seal and protect fresh silage.

The basic procedure followed in building a stack for vacuum compression is as follows:

✓ Place a plastic sheet on a thin layer of sawdust, chopped silage or on a concrete slab.

✓ Dump silage on top of ground sheet.

✓ Place perforated hose diagonally across the top of the stack.

✓ Place cover sheet over stack.

✓ Seal the bottom sheet to the top sheet using two close-fitting plastic tubes. The larger tube is split lengthwise and forced over the smaller tube ensuring an air-tight seal.

✓ Connect the perforated hose to the vacuum tank.

✓ Evacuate the air from the envelope until a steady pressure is reached (approximately 12 inches of suction).

✓ Weight the top cover with sawdust or rubber tires.

✓ Maintain air-tight seal with sawdust or rubber tires.

✓ Place tourniquets at 10 ft. intervals along the stack to reduce potential spoilage.

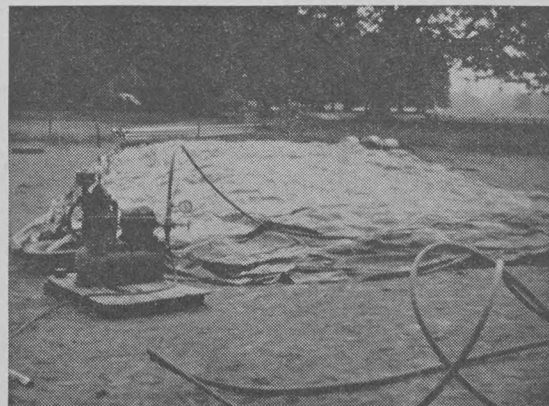
John Hulbert, a dairy farmer at Duncan, B.C., tried the system in May 1965 helped by M. J. Miller, assistant agricultural engineer with the B.C. Department of Agriculture. Miller suggests that a 6-inch layer of silage be spread on top of the ground sheet by hand before moving onto the silo with machinery.

Air is drawn out of the stack through the perforated hose. As the air is removed the stack shrinks until it is reduced to about half the original height. The plastic is then pressed tightly against the surface of the silage.

Removing the air from the silage stops plant cell respiration and prevents the loss of plant sugars and vitamins. The unfavorable aerobic bacterial fermentations cease, and the favorable anaerobic bacterial fermentations are enhanced. Mold, slime and fungal growths are prevented. Field trials using vacuum compressed silage have shown a wastage of 5 per cent as compared to 25 per cent for a well-covered stack and 40 per cent for an open stack.

✓

Silo collapses as air is removed. Exhaust hose enters the stack through the top.



Here's how you can increase dairy profits with the new Watkins Feeding Program

Now, Watkins M-V Special enables you to feed a highly fortified ration at a reasonable cost!

Watkins M-V Special premix, now available throughout Canada, makes it possible for a dairyman to use his own grain and protein in a highly fortified, high production dairy ration . . . and cut feeding costs! Although new to Canada, Watkins M-V Special, and the Watkins Recommended Feeding Program, have been used in the United States for a long time. Thousands of farmers, for many years, have been profiting with this **proven** system of nutrition.



1965 dairy cattle need a 1965 dairy ration to do their best.

How come old feeding practices aren't good enough any more?

Just think about the situation for a minute. Man has changed the cow's natural reproductive cycle. In nature, the cow was meant to give only enough milk to nurse her calf and calves were meant to be dropped in the spring, not in the fall! But man has changed all that! Now she must develop and nurse a calf **and produce thousands of pounds of milk**. What's more, she must do this in different seasons than nature intended her to. Man has bred her to be a milk factory, and now that he has changed her, he must feed her accordingly!

A 1965 dairy cow must be fed a highly fortified, balanced ration in order to produce up to her inherited ability . . . a ration like those recommended in the Watkins Dairy Feeding Program!

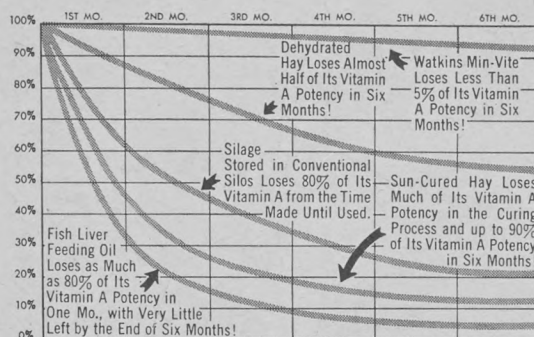


Here's how the Watkins Dairy Feeding Program works.

Dairy cattle must receive essential minerals, vitamins, proteins and car-

bohydrates in the proper proportions or they will not produce profitably. Feeding an unbalanced ration, or a ration that has one or more ingredients in short supply, could be compared to pouring water into a rain barrel with a "short stave"! The ration will be utilized only up to the height of the "short stave" ingredient in the ration . . . after that, the nutritional elements of the feed pass through the cow's digestive tract without benefit to the cow.

A good example of such "short stave" ingredients is Vitamin A. Although dairymen often think hay and silage supply enough Vitamin A to a cow, tests have shown that samples of hay from the same field and same cutting have an amazing difference in carotene content . . . the worst containing **24 times less than the best!** And other



tests have shown that a cow can convert **no more than 40%** of the carotene in hay to Vitamin A. To add to this problem, carotene rapidly decays in storage. (Over 50% of the carotene in Alfalfa hay may be destroyed during the first 24 hours of curing in excellent haying weather.) Because Vitamin A is an **essential** nutrient, a cow must receive adequate amounts of it to produce up to her inherited ability and remain healthy. If hay and silage is deficient in Vitamin A producing carotene, production will suffer or the cow will be wasting too much feed . . . or both! This is where M-V Special comes in! M-V Special is

designed to balance a ration by bringing up to adequate levels such "short stave" nutrients. In other words, by using Watkins M-V Special you can **build your own** high - production, balanced ration using your own, or locally grown, grain and protein. Because your dairy cattle will then be fed a well balanced ration they will produce more and drop sturdier, healthier calves. Also, because most of the ration will be composed of your own, or locally produced grain and protein, your feed costs will drop . . . and your profits increase!



The Watkins Recommended Feeding Program is an economical . . . not "cheap" . . . way of feeding dairy cattle.

There is a big difference between the Watkins Recommended Feeding Program and a "bargain basement" type of feed. The Watkins program costs less per pound of milk . . . the "bargain basement" feed costs less per pound of feed! The two aren't comparable in any sense of the word!

On the Watkins Recommended Feeding Program most dairymen realize an increase in milk production with a corresponding drop in **total** feeding cost. "Bargain basement" feeds may cost less, **per pound**, but they produce less milk, sometimes endanger the health of an entire herd, and in the long run actually cost a dairyman more!

If you are interested in achieving the maximum possible production from your herd . . . if you are interested in cutting your total feed cost . . . **if you are interested in making more money from your dairy operation . . . call your Watkins Dealer, or write for additional information today.** He will be happy to explain how M-V Special, added to the grain and protein sources found in your own area, will give you a completely balanced, highly fortified ration at a reasonable cost.

Remember, your Watkins Dealer wants to help you increase your dairy profits. Take advantage of it!

SINCE 1868

Watkins

FIRST IN FARM SERVICE

WATKINS PRODUCTS INC., Montreal • Winnipeg • Vancouver

ACHING BACK?



It may be the kidneys

Take Gin Pills to help increase the urinary flow and so relieve bladder and urinary irritations that are often the cause of back ache, tired logy feeling and disturbed rest.

**GIN
PILLS**

FOR THE KIDNEYS



New Herbicide for 1966

GRAIN FARMERS may have a new chemical in their weed control arsenal next year. Two years of tests across the prairies have shown that the product, bromoxynil, has some advantages over 2,4-D or MCP.

The new herbicide has two advantages, according to Henry Freisen of the CDA Experimental Farm, at Lacombe, Alta. Cereal grains at all stages of growth before heading are more tolerant to it than they are to

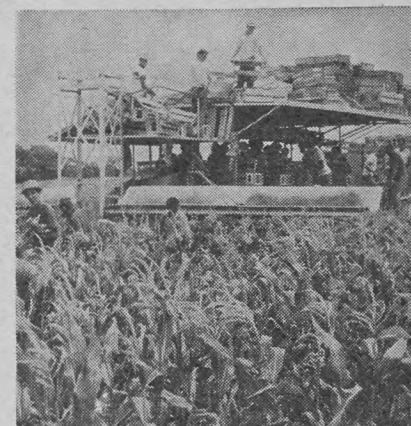
2,4-D or MCP, meaning that spraying time can be determined by the stage of weed growth rather than the stage of crop growth. The second advantage is that it kills weeds more quickly and crops can benefit sooner from the spraying.

Timing the spraying with regard to the size of the weeds will be more important. For example, buckwheat in the 2- to 3-leaf stage is usually killed quickly, within 48 hours, but

as the weed gets larger the chemical is less effective. The killing action is different than that of 2,4-D. Instead of the slow systemic reaction weeds turn brown and have a scorched appearance soon after they have been sprayed. The rate of application will be 4 to 6 ounces per acre.

Bromoxynil has been tested on a wide range of weeds and has given control on tartary buckweed, green smartweed, lamb's quarters, stinkweed and mustards. Hemp nettle proved rather resistant and corn spurry and chickweed highly tolerant to the herbicide. Weeds like Canada thistle suffered from scorching of the leaves but rapidly regrew from the root. For these weeds, mixtures of bromoxynil and 2-4-D or MCP appear to give better control. V

Corn Harvester



A SURPRISING double-decker machine that rolls through the sweet corn fields of Norfolk Farms Ltd., Norfolk County, Ont., has mechanized the harvesting operations there. Some of the ideas going into the development of the huge harvester were developed in the warmer climates of Florida and Hawaii, but a considerable amount of Canadian ingenuity was required as well.

Harvest hands select and pick ripe corn and place the ears on two conveyor belts that carry them up to the packing crew. At the same time, three men on the upper deck assemble shipping crates for the packers.

While all these operations are proceeding, the crated corn is transferred to a moving truck so there isn't a moment of delay. — Arthur Goodwin. V

Start of a long, warm winter

Men who work outdoors in winter know the value of well-fitting underwear like Stanfield's Blue and Red label Combinations. They're comfort-styled in all-wool heavy rib knit, with military insert shoulders for complete freedom, non-binding flatlocked seams and snug-fitting cuffs. Blue Label (sizes 34 to 44) costs about \$10.95. Red Label (slightly lighter

weight) about \$9.95. XL slightly more. Two-piece Shirts and Drawers also available in both weights. Shirts have double thickness at chest. When you buy Stanfield's you buy the best!

STANFIELD'S

STANFIELD'S LIMITED, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

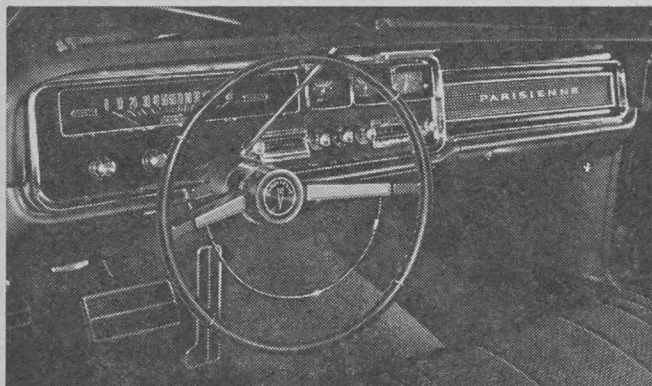




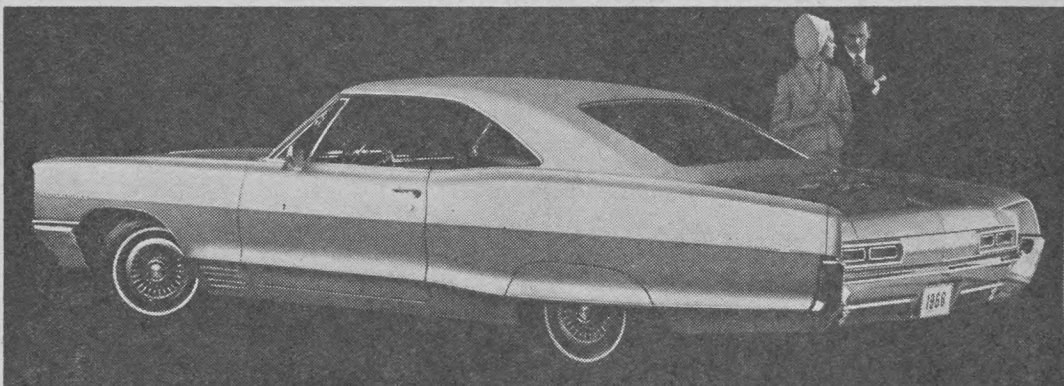
Grande Parisienne Sport Coupe

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Just when the others thought they were catching up, along comes the new Pontiac for 1966



Parisienne Sport Sedan interior



Parisienne Sport Coupe

The 1966 Pontiac is a beautiful car. Very beautiful. It is luxuriously roomy and lavishly appointed. Its highway manners are flawless. It performs with quiet yet unmistakable authority. It offers much that's completely new for 1966. There are new engines. Horsepower availabilities now range from 155 to 425. There are new transmissions. A new fully-synchronized 3-speed manual unit is standard. And you can order a fully-synchronized 4-speed,

2-speed Powerglide or 3-speed Hydra-Matic. There are new interiors. New comfort features. And best news of all. There's a completely new top-of-the-line series for Pontiac. It's called Grande Parisienne. That's it in the upper photograph. One of 47 models in 13 great series for 1966. See what we mean? Just when the others thought they were catching up, along comes the new Pontiac for 1966. For a closer look, visit your Pontiac dealer today.

The success car does it again! '66 Pontiac

the monthly magazine for beef producers



If you raise beef for market, you should read each issue of Canada's only publication for the commercial cattleman. It brings you up-to-date information on new methods to get your stock to market at greater profit.

- Feeding
- Animal Health
- Pasturage
- Hay-Cropping
- Market Forecast

Use this handy form to send in your subscription, now.

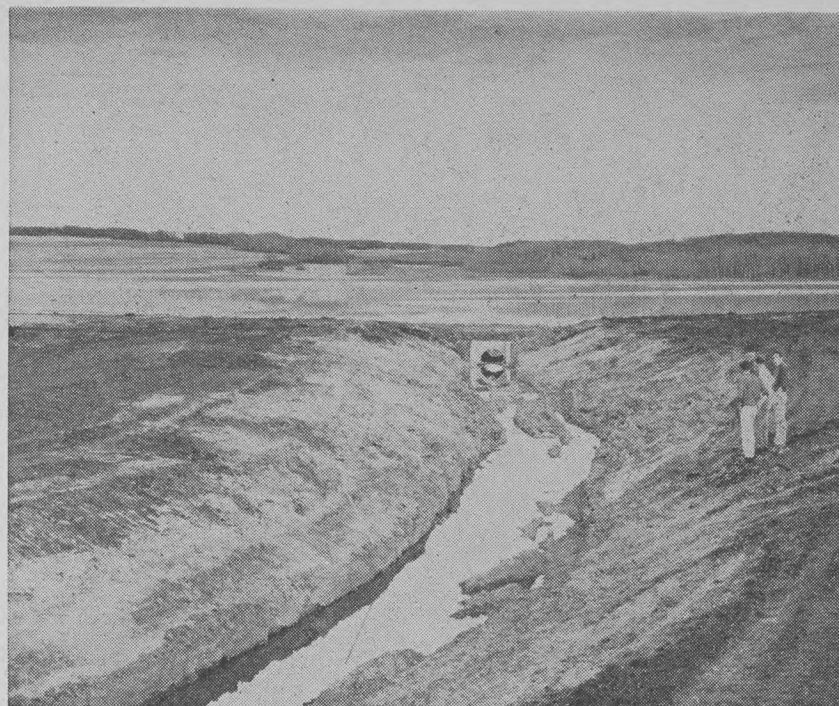
CANADIAN CATTLEMEN

1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

I am enclosing ☐ \$2.00 for one year subscription;
☐ \$3.00 for 2 years; ☐ \$4.00 for 3 years; ☐ \$5.00
for 4 years.

NAME _____
(Please print)

ADDRESS _____



Hayland can be backflooded from this channel connecting Parlby Creek to Parlby Lake. Raising the lake level permits irrigation of over 2,000 acres

Irrigation at Alix

This community will have more hay for its increasing cattle herds because it got PFRA help to utilize its unused lake and creek. PFRA reports it has found a tremendous potential for water development since extending services to the northern prairies

THE WATERS OF Parlby Creek and Parlby Lake, near the small community of Alix, Alta., about 30 miles northeast of Red Deer, have lain virtually unused over the years. But this is about to change. A simple and inexpensive project is about to harness them to the service of the people there.

The lake and creek are only about 1,400 feet apart, but the creek does not feed the lake. Personnel of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration determined that the lake level is lower than that of the creek. If a ditch were dug from the creek to the lake, the water level in the lake could be raised by 5 feet. The ditch has now been excavated and flow commenced in the spring when the waterflow in the creek was at its peak.

Between the creek and the lake, it will be possible to divert water onto a 64-acre hay meadow as a backflood operation. The water can

then be drained back into the ditch and eventually into the lake.

By raising the lake level 5 feet, it will be possible to release water through a control structure in a small dam, to irrigate 2,000 acres downstream, as well as a 90-acre field immediately adjacent to the dam.

In terms of dollars and cents, the value of the project being built under the PFRA water development program is small, but the return will be great in providing feed for the increasing livestock herds in the area.

Removing beaver from the creek will be the final step in the project. They will be trapped live, and transported elsewhere. After this, the farmers will be able to start reaping the fruits of their labor, and another small step in the stabilization of agriculture in Western Canada will have been taken. — Ted Bowles, PFRA, Regina.

Where to Use Soil Sterilants

SOIL STERILANTS can be used to prevent grass and weed growth along fence lines, around buildings and in backyards.

According to W. Lobay, supervisor of Soils and Weed Control with the Alberta Department of Agriculture, soil sterilants are effective, cheap to use and need very little time and labor to apply.

There are several good weed killing compounds on the market for this type of weed control. One is sodium chlorate. This sterilant is

inflammable and cannot be used near buildings or where children are likely to play. Recommended rates vary from 2 to 4 lb. of herbicide per 100 square feet.

Products containing monuron such as Telvar and Ureabor are very effective and safe around buildings and play areas. The recommended rate is 2 ounces of active ingredient per 100 square feet. The sterilizing effect of monuron lasts for several years.

A bromacil compound sold under the name of Hyvar X is safe and quite effective on grass and other weeds. Atrazine also gives excellent

grass kills. Several sterilants on the market contain combinations of herbicides.

It is essential that you follow certain rules if you are to get the best results from any soil sterilant. These are:

1. Use the full rate of the herbicide recommended on the label.

2. Apply the chemical evenly over the area to be treated.

3. Never use sterilants too close to trees and shrubs. These can be injured if their roots extend under the treated area.

4. Watch the effect on treated vegetation and repeat where necessary. Effectiveness may vary due to soil type, rainfall and species of grass or weeds.

5. Always follow the recommendations on the label and observe all precautions listed.

Soil sterilants can be bought at many feed and farm supply stores. Some sterilants can be obtained from municipalities for particular problems in rural areas. Mr. Lobay suggests that farmers contact their district agriculturist or field supervisor for further information on obtaining and using soil sterilants. ✓

Air Blast Causes Herbicide Drift

OPERATORS who use air blast machines, designed to apply insecticides, for herbicide spraying are inviting spray damage.

The small size of the droplets at the discharge spout and the velocity of the air blast result in drift. Droplets as small as 2/1000 of an inch are created which even a 3-mile-an-hour breeze will carry 200 feet and these droplets are discharged into an air stream with velocities up to 130 mph. According to Don Clark, professor of agricultural engineering at the Ontario Agricultural College, it is possible for the droplets to drift half a mile or more.

"This machine is great for insecticides, but not for herbicides," Prof. Clark states. "If some insecticide is carried over into your neighbor's field, little, if any, damage will result. However, on many crops herbicide drift is deadly." ✓

Floodland Forage Grass

REED CANARY GRASS is better adapted to flooding conditions than any other forage. It can tolerate up to 7 weeks of spring flooding and yields well on the same soils during summer droughts. Once seeded, it spreads by underground stems to form a dense sod that will carry animals or machinery. It can also reseed itself and is the longest-lived perennial forage.

This grass can be pastured, cut for hay or fed as haylage. Well fertilized early cut reed canary grass forage compares favorably with alfalfa, timothy and brome grass. Dr. F. A. Stinson of the Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ont., points out that before the need for early cutting to preserve quality was recognized, reed canary grass, because of its earliness, was at a disadvantage.

Reed canary grass is valuable for muck land, bottomland, and where surface water drainage is a problem. If a legume can be grown with it, the legume improves the grass through nitrogen fixation. If the stand is pastured, or cut often enough to prevent shading out the legume, a mixed stand can be grown for longer.

Yields can be increased by fertilizing. Sometimes fields of reed canary grass that were unpalatable have been grazed eagerly by stock after fertilizing. Increased use of this grass offers opportunities to provide high yields of extra high quality forage on land that cannot easily be used for other crops. At the same time, because this land is often wet and because reed canary grass seldom winterkills and because it stays green and continues growing during drought, it can be insurance against feed shortages. ✓

Early Planted Corn Grows Best

IF YOU PLANTED your corn as early as you could this spring, you haven't harvested any more dry matter but you haven't had to handle as much material to get it, according to Dr. Stan Young of the Crop Science Department, OAC. His explanation is that early planted corn has a higher grain content and packs much more feed value into a ton of whole plant silage.

Early planting produced the most even growth and development in corn test plots at Guelph. Corn planted by the first week in May was tasselling by July 7.

Early planting also results in higher grain yields. In 1964 corn planted on April 27 yielded 147 bu. per acre while corn planted June 7 yielded only 99 bu. per acre. ✓

Peat Soils Can Grow More Forage

FERTILIZING a year-old stand of brome-alfalfa on a peat soil more than doubled the yield in 1964. Applying 400 lb. of 10-30-10 per acre resulted in a yield of 5,200 lb. of forage in two cuttings compared to a check plot yield of 1,900 lb.

The test was one of several carried out by D. A. Dew of the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Lacombe. It was the only test in which Mr. Dew got a response to potassium. Greenhouse trials on other peat soils showed the greatest response from a combination of nitrogen and phosphorus. These variations indicate that a soil test is needed to determine the correct fertilizer program for a peat soil.

Mr. Dew recommends a grass legume mixture for well-drained peat soils and reed canary grass for the poorly drained peat soils. ✓

Check Bean Crops for Clover Worm

THE GREEN CLOVER worm reduces the yield of white beans by chewing the leaves, flowers and pods. Early appearance of the worm is indicated by holes in the top foliage. The worm is approximately 1/4 inch long and pale greenish-yellow in

color. It reaches a length of 1 1/2 inches and becomes green in color.

To find out how bad the infestation is, Lloyd Deane, biology specialist at the Western Ontario Agricultural School, advises that you grasp 2 or 3 plants and shake them vigorously. If you can find 5-8 worms on the ground, and you must look very closely to see them, then you should spray. Make this check at different locations in the field and if the count remains above 5-8, control is needed. Early control will prevent the serious damage that can be done very quickly by these worms.

Since the crop will be filling the rows with vines, a ground sprayer cannot be used without considerable damage to the foliage. Most of the

control in 1964 was done by aircraft, with no damage to the crop and excellent control.

Insecticides used were DDT, either 50 per cent wettable powder or 25 per cent emulsion. If the foliage is to be fed to livestock, sevin 50 per cent W.P. is recommended. DDT could be used if a 30-day waiting period is allowed between spraying and feeding.

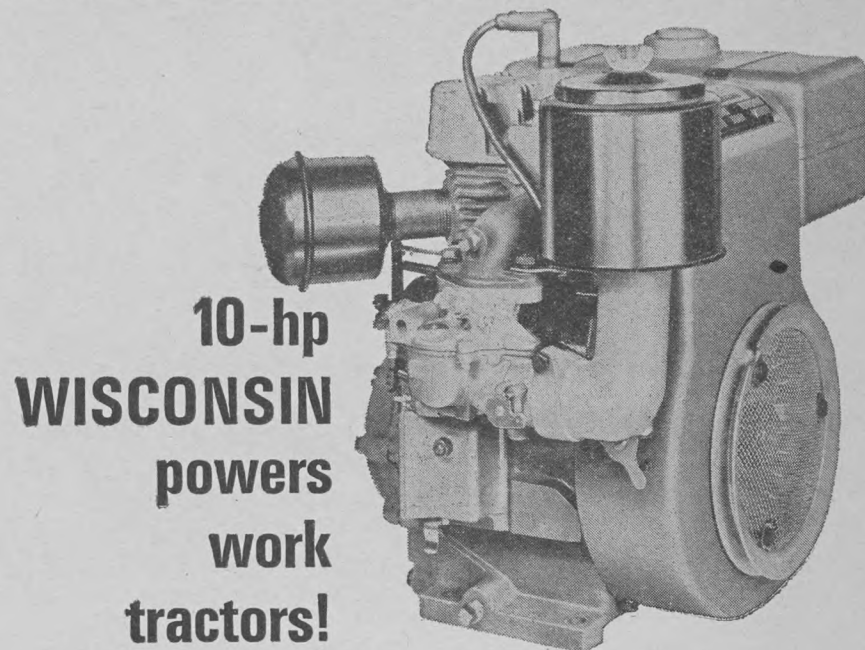
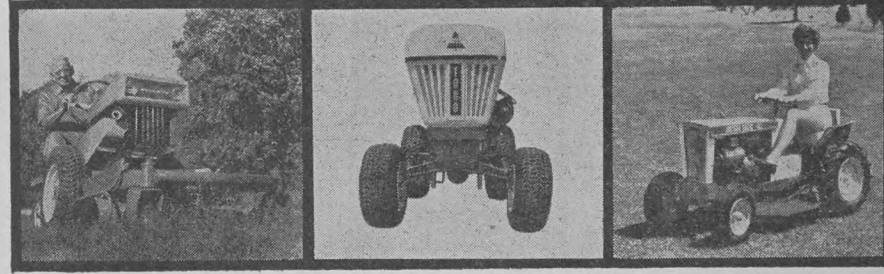
DDT is the cheaper material, but sevin has the safety factor in regard to cattle. Both are effective in controlling the clover worm.

Since this pest is only occasionally harmful, it is difficult to predict its importance in advance. Growers should inspect white beans regularly, particularly throughout July and early August. ✓

George Work-Bird

Bolens Husky 1000

Bush-Hog®



The TR-10D is a tractor engine. It's built for years of heavy duty on year-round applications — plowing, disking, harrowing, tilling, mowing, hauling, sweeping, blading, and snow removal — at temperature extremes, under severe operating conditions.

It's as rugged as the Wisconsin V-4's you know so well, or your big tractor engine. It has a big bore — forged connecting rod — and a forged-steel crankshaft. Tapered roller main bearings are virtually failure-proof. Valving outlasts ordinary valves up to 5 to 1.

At \$700 to \$1,000, you deserve the best in utility tractors — those powered by the TR-10D, the engine specifically built for tractors and riding mowers. Get Bulletin S-335.



WISCONSIN
MOTOR CORPORATION
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53246

World's Largest Builder of
Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines — 6 to 60.5 hp.

Sales and Service In Canada Supplied By These Distributors and Their Service Stations
CONSOLIDATED ENGS. & MACHY. CO. LTD.
New Toronto, Ont. — Montreal, Que. — Moncton, N.B.
Distributor for Ontario (less Western Lakehead area),
Quebec and New Brunswick
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.,
Halifax, N. S.
Distributor for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island
PACIFIC ENGINES & EQUIPMENT, LTD. 40 E. Cordova St., Vancouver 4, B. C., Distributor for British Columbia
MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED
Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon
Distributor for Western Ontario and Prairie Provinces
NEWFOUNDLAND TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland
Distributor for Newfoundland

MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 576 WALL ST., WINNIPEG 10, MAN.
Offices also at: Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon
Please send me full information on the Wisconsin Engine, and the
name and address of the nearest Wisconsin dealer.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....
CITY..... PROV.....

Revise Fresh Fruit, Vegetable Regulations

NEW GRADE standards for 30 kinds of fruit and vegetables grown commercially went into effect September 15 under Canada's Agricultural Products Standards Act. The new regulations also set marking, packaging and inspection requirements for such produce in interprovincial, export and import trade.

Licensing of fruit and vegetable dealers, and the grading and sale of honey, continue under the Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act but will eventually come under the CAPS Act.

Cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, field and greenhouse cucumbers and greenhouse tomatoes must now be

graded. They're also subject to packing and marking requirements and to inspection and certification if they're exported out of Canada.

A number of changes were also made in grading standards.

A new requirement for Canada No. 1 Grade potatoes stipulates that, at time of packing, at least 65 per cent of the potatoes must be free of all defects which would not be removed by peeling.

Apple standards were tightened. Now fewer skin punctures will be

allowed in fruit packed in boxes, trays or cello-type packages. The permissible amount of russetting has been reduced. Canada Extra Fancy and Canada Fancy grades must be free of storage scald in the first 2 weeks after packing.

It won't be necessary to mark packs of No. 1 grade beets, carrots, onions and parsnips as to size if the vegetables come within the size range outlined in the new regulations. Otherwise, size must be shown.

More emphasis was placed on net weight or volume in package specifications.

Only new bags may be used for packing potatoes and onions.

Marking requirements for closed containers were extended to open containers. Master containers must show name and address of packer, kind of product and grade.

Voluntary registration of warehouses was extended to fruit and vegetable packers.

Export and interprovincial shipments (where applicable) of fruit and vegetables must be inspected and certified not more than 3 days before being moved.

Carload inspection fees were increased to \$5 for one or more products at the shipping point, and \$10 at destination. Other inspection fees were similarly revised.

CDA says the new regulations were designed to bring under one Act all regulations concerned with the marketing of agricultural products for which CDA is responsible. ✓



Will the fields look smaller, tidier? Will you find yourself running those last few steps towards home?

This Fall...this Winter...you'll have more time to visit Britain & Europe...

Make this your year to go — with Air Canada! It's your quietest time of year — and the ideal time to see friends and relatives in Britain and Europe. Or, if you are on holiday "over there", you can enjoy the kind of hospitality and service that are at a premium when hotels and resorts are busiest...and you get the advantage of off-season rates into the bargain.

No need to change planes or airlines. To Britain, fly the fast, direct 'Hudson Bay Route' from Vancouver, Edmonton or Winnipeg or go via Eastern Canada. Air Canada, with BOAC, will jet you

from Toronto non-stop to Britain any day of the week. To Europe: take Air Canada's exciting *Europe 870* leaving Vancouver, Western Canada, Toronto and Montreal every day for Paris and Germany. There are convenient connections from London or Paris to all of Europe. Remember...you have more time to visit Britain and Europe this Fall or Winter.

Call your Travel Agent or Air Canada office for low Winter fares and details of Air Canada's convenient "Fly Now—Pay Later" plan.

14-21 Day Winter Economy Excursion Return Fares (effective November 8th)

Vancouver-London \$615.00/Winnipeg-Dusseldorf \$552.00/Toronto-Paris \$431.00

We have more flights to jet you there!

AIR CANADA 

Order Trees for Next Year Now

FARMERS who plan to put in shelterbelt plantings next year should order tree seedlings and cuttings from the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation tree nursery at Indian Head, Sask., now, according to Dr. W. H. Cram, superintendent. He points out that orders are accepted on a first come, first served basis.

Supplies of both spruce and pine are again in short supply and orders for such seedlings must be limited to 100 to each farmer. American elm may also be in short supply; however, there are adequate stocks of caragana, green ash, Manitoba maple, Siberian elm and poplar and willow cuttings. Farmers should enclose a sketch of the areas to be planted so that correct types and numbers of trees can be provided.

Dr. Cram recommends summer-fallowing of the area to be planted in 1966 for a good, healthy-growth of trees. He also points out that in some cases provincial government assistance is available to farmers who want to grow roadside hedges.

Trees from PFRA nurseries are free to bona fide farmers when used for on-farm plantings in farm, field and roadside shelterbelts. They're shipped express collect. ✓

Poultry

Try Wheat Straw in Pullet Grower Rations

ADDING 50 PER CENT of finely cut wheat straw to pullet grower rations increased the return from a test group of White Leghorn pullets by 20¢ per bird.

In the trial conducted by two CDA specialists, Dr. J. H. Strain and A. P. Pilaski, four groups of Leghorn pullets were fed from 12 to 22 weeks of age on the following rations: standard grower ration full-fed, standard grower ration restricted to 70 per cent of full feeding, standard grower ration diluted with 50 per cent finely cut wheat straw full-fed, and standard grower ration with 25 per cent straw full-fed.

Pullets on the straw rations increased their total consumption to compensate for the increased fiber. Those getting 25 per cent straw

actually ate more grower ration than the full-fed birds on a standard ration. The 50 per cent straw ration gave results equivalent to restricting the grower ration to 70 per cent of full feeding.

Laying house mortality was lower for both straw fed groups but rearing mortality was high for the birds that received 50 per cent straw. Despite this higher mortality these birds gave an increase in profit of almost 20¢ per bird over those full-fed standard rations and those receiving the 25 per cent straw ration. In addition, birds in the full-fed standard ration group proved inferior in rate of laying.

The researchers suggest that the optimum level of straw in the ration will be midway between the 25 and 50 per cent level. ✓

Egg Price Stabilization Urged

CANADIAN EGG producers will soon experience another round of high prices resulting in over-production and low prices, according to A. D. Davey, director of the Poultry Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

He stressed the need for a program that would provide price stability and put an end to the "boom and bust" cycle of the poultry industry.

There are two methods currently suggested. The "no holds barred" approach is supported by those who believe that it will give the desired price stability when the process of elimination reaches the ranks of the bigger producers. Mr. Davey said, "Some may consider this cure to be effective, but, unfortunately, many patients would die in the process."

Complete control by marketing boards of one kind or another is the other method that has been suggested. Mr. Davey cautions that while this approach may have a lot of merit, it is imperative that there be a full understanding of all the ramifications and possible side effects. ✓

Processor Offers Egg Premium

A SASKATCHEWAN egg processing firm is now prepared to offer a premium for quality eggs from flocks of 1,000 or more.

Low egg prices coupled with a bright grain situation have discouraged production by small poultry flocks in Saskatchewan. It is estimated that over 500 30-dozen cases are imported into the province each week.

Alf Litzenberger, president of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association,

says that larger, more efficient producers haven't kept pace with the demand for higher quality products. "We need aggressive leadership in order to satisfy the provincial market demand." ✓

PPLO-Free Turkeys

STOCK WHICH is free of PPLO, the bacterium which causes infectious sinusitis, will be available to British turkey growers by October. The PPLO-free stock is the result of an intensive and costly breeding and experimental program.

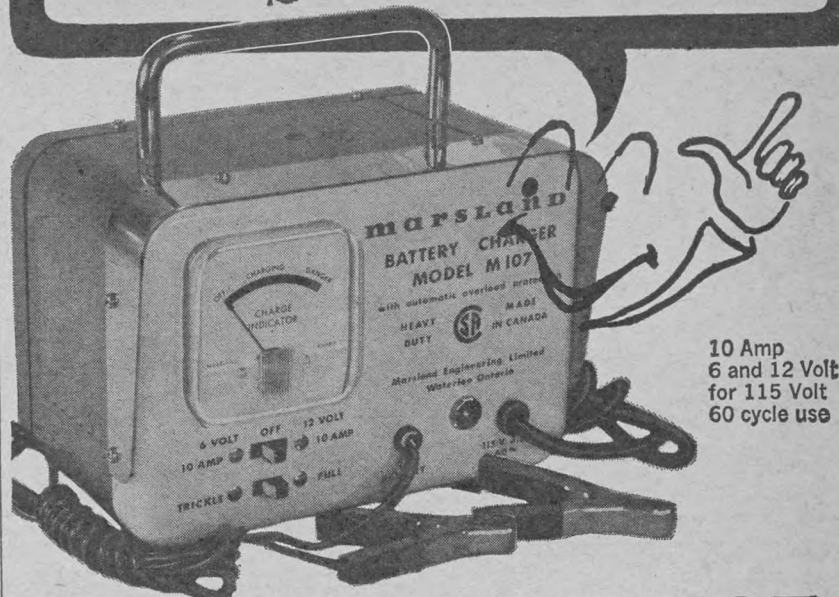
It is estimated that the disease costs the American poultry industry about \$125 million each year. ✓

Mineralized Water Not Harmful to Chicks

CHICKS HAVE a very high tolerance for the minerals which occur in varying degrees in prairie water supplies. They are able to grow normally on approximately 4,800 parts per million of nitrate, a level far greater than that tolerated by larger farm animals. They can also tolerate 100 parts per million of iron, says Dr. J. B. O'Neil of the Poultry Science Department at the University of Saskatchewan.

In a trial to determine the effects of feeding poultry highly mineralized water, chicks were given feed containing a variety of minerals such as salt, sodium nitrate, calcium nitrate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, magnesium carbonate and iron. In summarizing the trial, Dr. O'Neil said that by and large chicks could tolerate the normally occurring mineral concentration without adverse effect on their growth. He cautioned that certain areas may contain waters too high in minerals for normal growth. ✓

You'll get a real charge out of me!



MARSLAND M107 BATTERY CHARGER

The M107 gives an efficient 10 amp charging rate featuring a 2 amp "condition" charge for pre-warming frozen batteries, and maintaining electrolyte build-up after fast charge. Polarity light indicator insures correct connection.

Ideal for farm equipment, truck, car and boat batteries giving both fast and slow charging rates.

Tested in our government approved laboratory — verifying no component failure or cable breakage from +150° to -65°F. C.S.A. approved.

Ask your local Service Station, Garage, or Automotive Service Centre for the Marsland M107 or for other available Marsland models designed to meet your requirement.

MARSLAND ENGINEERING LIMITED
350 Weber St. N., Waterloo, Ontario (A1)

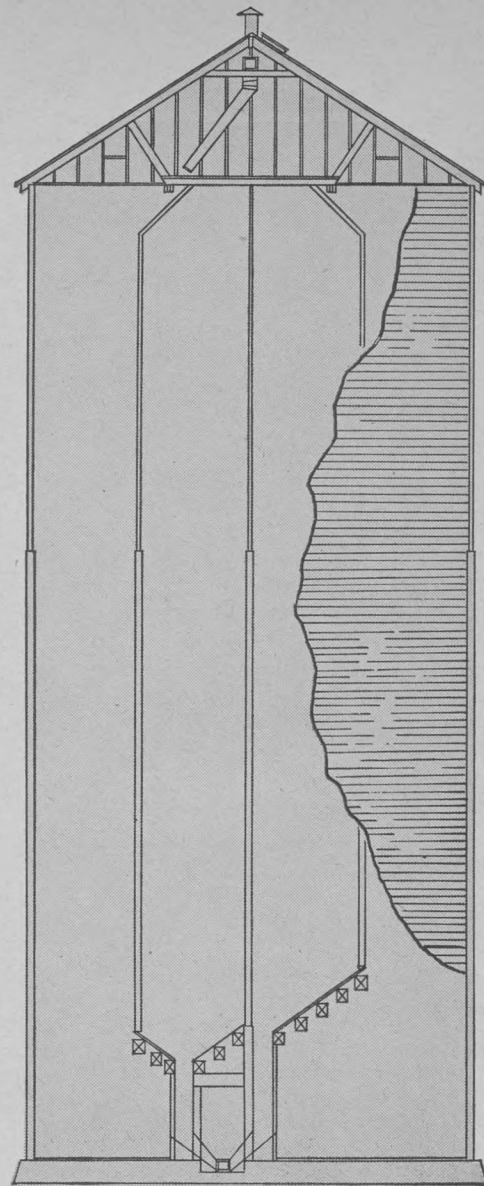
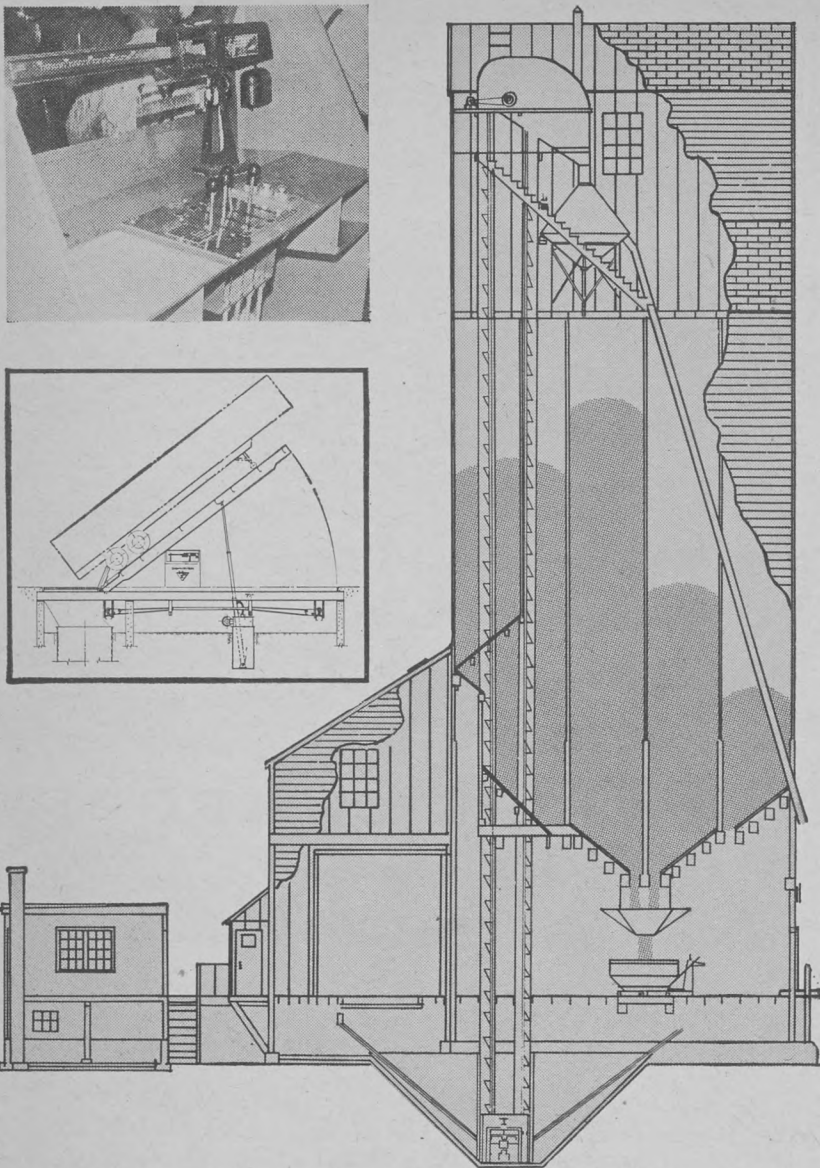
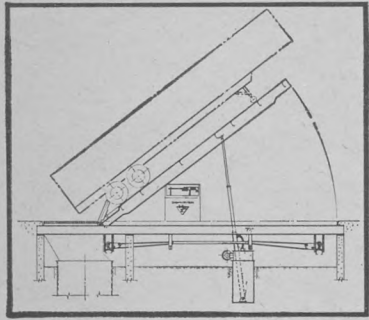
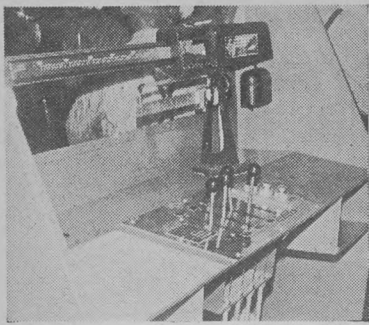


Long Distance Magic
keeps you close to those you love!

Children, too, love to talk...to Daddy, Granny, Big Sister...all their favourite people. A Long Distance call is a special kind of magic to a little one—and it can mean a lot to you, too! Why not try it and see?



SAVE—CALL BY NUMBER, STATION-TO-STATION, NIGHTS AFTER 6 OR ALL DAY SUNDAY



From the blueprints of U.G.G.'s new 50,000-bushel elevator. **LEFT** A cut-away view of the elevator, **CENTRE** the 100,000-bushel annex, and **FAR RIGHT** the final result of a two-step building program: a highly efficient 150,000-bushel plant. **UPPER LEFT** The scale and dumper controls look like the controls of a jet aircraft. **MIDDLE LEFT** Engineer's drawing of the platform dumper emptying a semi-trailer. **BELOW** Sample of the letters received by U.G.G. from Local Boards, individual farmers and municipal bodies requesting new elevators or renovations.

BUILD NOW...

Two-step building program

It's all very well for a grain company to crow about its big elevators.

But it's important to remember that size and capacity at one point won't help a farmer who wants service somewhere else.

United Grain Growers takes pride in its new program to bring service to as many different points as possible — often by building elevators that aren't big.

U.G.G. can build the big ones. For instance, the West's biggest country elevator erected as one unit is 180,000-bushel composite giant built by U.G.G. at Falher, Alberta.

However, just as important is a new kind of U.G.G. elevator now being built at Russell, Manitoba. It will have a modest 50,000 bushels capacity when the opening ribbon is cut. It's small, but it has all the latest developments that make U.G.G.'s biggest elevators more efficient and more convenient for farmers.

The money needed to build six 110,000-bushel giants will put 50,000-bushel elevators into 10 or more points — and make U.G.G.'s benefits available to almost twice as many farmers.

Careful Figuring Needed

On the surface, it looks much cheaper to build big elevators. A 150,000-bushel composite costs about \$125,000, which figures out to little more than 83 cents per bushel of capacity. A fully modern 50,000-bushel elevator costs about

\$70,000 to build, or \$1.40 per bushel — 68 per cent more.

But United Grain Growers finds there is a chance, a good chance, that the costs will finally come out even. U.G.G. includes an annex in the original plans, though it may not be constructed until it is needed, years later.

True, there is some extra expense for siding and cribbing, because the annex is built 3 feet away from the elevator and there are two outside walls between them not needed in the composite type. That adds \$500 to the cost. But a 100,000-bushel annex can still be put up for only \$45,000. So, if farmers' business grows enough to justify the annex, U.G.G. will have built a 150,000-bushel plant with all the features of the composite and no more cost for each unit of space.

In years when grain moves in and out of an elevator quickly, such as has been the case these past three years, a 50,000-bushel elevator can do the job. But in times of congestion, U.G.G. likes a plant in the neighborhood of 100,000 to 150,000 in order to store the extra grain. So, you might ask: "Why doesn't U.G.G. just build big elevators and save the extra time and effort needed in the two-step program?"

Result of Farmer Control

The sample letter reproduced at left illustrates the main reason. Farmers own this Company, and United Grain Growers

Tuffnell, Sask.
July 31, 1965

Dear Sirs

I am writing you a letter asking
can you build an elevator in Tuffnell?

We have only two elevators and I
would like to see United Grain Growers
build here.

Yours very truly,



EXPAND LATER!

allows more U.G.G. elevators to serve you

pays close attention to letters received from farmers. They may want a U.G.G. elevator renovated or enlarged. Or they may ask U.G.G. to move into a new point. Naturally, the Company can't meet all requests in any one year. And, sometimes, because the business at a point is very small or there is a threat of branch line abandonment, building isn't justified.

But at United Grain Growers, all farmers are treated equal. And that includes farmers who aren't members. Any request for a new or rebuilt elevator must be considered, and decisions must lead to satisfying as many farmers as possible.

This policy is met best by the two-step building program which enables U.G.G. to build at more points with the same amount of capital. Therefore the Farmers' Company accepts the extra work and worry. Being owned by farmers means that the Company sometimes takes the tougher choice . . . and management must make it work.

Small Elevator — Big Dumpers, Big Scale

The simplified working drawings above show U.G.G.'s compact 50,000-bushel elevator and its 100,000-bushel annex. In shape it's like any other elevator of its size — but farmers will notice differences inside.

Any of the features of the big composites can be installed, including either

the newest electric hoists or the platform dumpers that work like truck hoists. Platform dumpers lift the whole truck and not just the box — they handle any truck on the road, even semi-trailers.

The experience of farmers hauling long distances to U.G.G.'s Moose Jaw elevator suggests that bigger loads reduce costs. This factor may work so well in the farmers' favor that those with long hauls may switch to semi-trailers, 800-bushel loads and custom hauling.

After delivering to new U.G.G. elevators, farmers mention how they like having plenty of room for maneuvering their trucks. With 18 feet width and lots of room on either side of the grate, it's easier to get in and out without smashing rear view mirrors.

The platform dumpers are 34½ feet long and 9 feet wide. The longest semi-trailers overhang at each end, but their wheels are all securely on the dumper. For maximum road lengths of 60 feet, the tractor is unhitched first and the trailer weighed and dumped by itself. The scale can handle 40 tons which is always enough.

The hefty dumper mechanism is operated by a 10 h.p. motor and 2 hydraulic pumps: one pump rated at 12 gallons per minute handles the heaviest loads all by itself in 3 minutes, and another rated at 24 gallons per minute teams up with the first pump to make fast work of a lighter load.

The pumps force hydraulic fluid in the normal way from a reservoir into cylinders that are made of mechanical tubing. This tubing is capable of withstanding pressures several times as great as the 1,500 lb. per square inch encountered in the heaviest loads. Surfaces of the cylinders that touch seals are coated with chrome steel to give a mirror-smooth finish that slides easily and resists corrosion indefinitely. The rams are 4-inch solid steel shafting.

Dust-Free Head

Another recent innovation is an enclosed head to distribute grain in the cupola. This head is shaped oddly like a Scottish piper's sheepskin bag. It eliminates most (not all) of the grain dust, making elevators safer as well as more pleasant to work in.

The legs and head are a separate structure, not fastened tightly to the main building and its bins. The entire grain lifting mechanism is contrived like a telescope so it can be adjusted for length whenever the main building shifts. Solid-looking elevators move: compression of the bin in a new elevator plus settling can amount to 4 feet. When they settle, extra lengths of pipe are added to carry the grain an extra distance from head to bin, or the leg is shortened.

The scale and dumper are also on separate foundations. No scale could keep its accuracy if it were allowed to

move around as unpredictably as an elevator!

Annex in the Plans

The annex is amazingly simple and relatively low-priced to build. Set 3 feet away on its own foundation, it functions efficiently with only two machines: a lateral auger at the top bringing grain in and another at the bottom hauling grain out. Otherwise the annex is just a big box probably 12 bins long by 3 or 4 wide depending on height.

But it is the second important step in U.G.G.'s program for extending Farmers' Company service to as many grain points as possible!

Future Building Program

United Grain Growers is on the move! New services for farmers. New elevators. New kinds of elevators.

United Grain Growers is strong, vigorous, growing and full of new ideas!

You have a right to expect such leadership because farmers own this Company.



Over 760 farmer-owned elevators

Method Determines Loan Cost

BORROWING MONEY for farm improvements? Be sure you understand how the interest is calculated because this determines the cost of the capital which you borrow.

Interest is calculated in three ways, according to Donald McArthur, Farm Management Extension

Specialist with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It can be calculated on the unpaid balance which is simple or nominal interest, on the original amount throughout the loan which is known as add-on interest, or it may be deducted in advance which is known as discounting. How

often is the loan compounded? An interest rate of 1 per cent per month works out to 12 per cent per year.

Simple interest on \$3,000 to be paid back at \$1,000 per year over a 3-year period would add up to a total repayment of \$3,360. Interest charges would be \$180 in the first year, \$120 in the second year and \$60 in the third year. Add-on interest for the same loan would produce a

total repayment of \$3,540. Interest charges would be \$180 each year since the interest is based on the original amount of the loan, not the balance. The difference is \$180.

"Interest isn't the only cost for borrowing credit," Mr. McArthur warns. There are also service charges, legal fees, insurance premiums, and investigation fees.

How to work out the real charge? McArthur offers a formula that will work for short and intermediate term repayment plans based on equal and evenly spaced payments:

$$\frac{\text{Total Finance Charges}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ Original Loan}} \times \frac{\text{Number of Payments}}{\text{Number of Years}} \times \frac{1}{(\text{Number of Payments} + 1)} \times 100\% = \text{Actual Annual Rate of Interest}$$

With the formula you can compare the examples in a different way:

Simple Interest:

$$\frac{\$360}{\$1,500} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 100\% = 6\%$$

Add-On Interest:

$$\frac{\$540}{\$1,500} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 100\% = 9\%$$

Farm Products Are a Bargain

AS THE COST of living index continues to rise consumers are likely to blame the rising price of food items such as meat and bread. Actually these items are a bargain compared to the price of other commodities and services, according to the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

If agricultural prices had kept up with the yield from Ontario Treasury Bills, the average prices for live-stock and grain in the spring of 1965 would have been: good steers \$170 per cwt.; Grade A hogs (dressed) \$250 per cwt.; No. 1 Hard Wheat \$16.90 per bushel and corn \$11.15 per bushel. Had agricultural prices kept up with increases in wages for automobile workers prices in the spring of 1965 would have been: good steers for \$47.70; Grade A hogs \$70.30; No. 1 Hard Wheat \$4.70 and corn \$3.10.

A more significant comparison would be between agricultural prices and the rise in costs of goods and services purchased by farmers. If agricultural prices had kept up to these goods and services prices would be: good steers \$31.20, Grade A hogs \$45.70; No. 1 Hard Wheat \$3.10 and corn \$2.05.

Another comparison is the per cent increase in price levels. Agricultural commodities have only increased 1 per cent, while the yield of Ontario Treasury Bills is up 725 per cent, automobile and transportation equipment workers wages 131 per cent, and commodities and services purchased by farmers 51 per cent.

1965 Canada Savings Bonds are on sale now.



Canada Savings Bonds are a great way to save. The new bonds pay you 4½% for each of the first 2 years, 5% for each of the next 6 years and 5½% for each of the remaining 4 years. This works out to an average annual yield of 5.03% when you hold them to maturity in 12 years.

You may buy any amount from \$50 up to a limit of \$10,000 per person in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000.

They are available for cash or on instalments at banks, investment dealers, stock brokers, trust and loan companies or on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work.

And you can cash them any time at your bank for their full face value plus earned interest.

Buy yours today!



Combine and trailer parked at granary to show relative position behind tractor and trailer tilted for dumping

Grain Trailer on Box Allows Fewer Unloading Stops

A TRAILER pulled side-by-side with his pull-type combine, allows Everett Pohl of Wetaskiwin, Alta., to dump the first fill of the combine tank without stopping.

He made the trailer from the chassis of a one-ton truck. The loaded trailer is heavier at the back and is held down to the pole by a chain and hook. Releasing the chain allows the trailer to tip up for empty-

ing. Pohl sets the bottom of his auger in a pit. The next step is to elevate the grain from the trailer to the granary.

The trailer and combine are attached to separate drawbars, one at each corner of the swing bar. "You can turn either way," says Pohl, "and back up as well. To unload you just drive past the auger and back up." V

Remove Gums from Harvester

WAXY AND GUMMY plant juices building up on forage harvesting equipment used for haylage or high dry-matter silage can cause poor performance, increased power requirement, and frequent clogging. Knives, cutterhead housings, and pipes of forage blowers, as well as fan housing and discharge spouts of silo unloaders are most susceptible points. Gum deposits are more likely to occur when you are handling forage with a 40 to 55 per cent moisture content, according to Dr. W. S. Young of the Crop Science Department, Ontario Agricultural College. Legumes appear to cause more gumming than grasses.

The best solution for the problem is to add water, which dilutes the stickiness of the plant juices and prevents the gum from building up. "Some operators mount a barrel on a forage harvester to dribble water into the operating cutter blades and housings," Dr. Young states. "With forage blowers, dribbling water in with the hose is the realistic approach." Modern blowers come equipped with a hose attachment

designed to trickle water into the blower and through the pipes. Only a small stream is needed. V

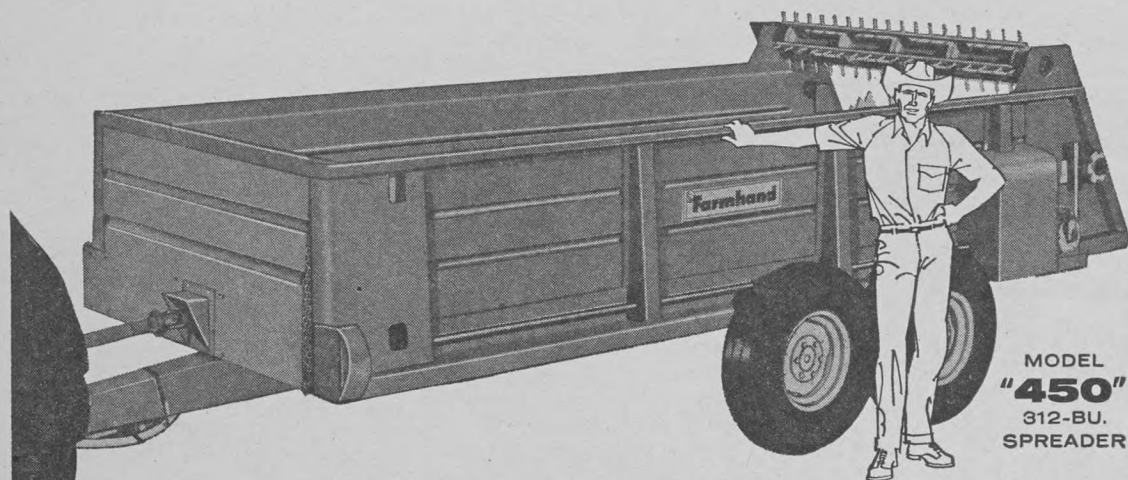
Proper Storage for Irrigation Pipe

DOES YOUR irrigation pipe spend the winter in a helter-skelter pile or strung along a fence, one section of pipe to each panel? If it does, chances are you will have one or two damaged sprinklers, bent pipes or leaky gaskets when you start to irrigate next spring.

To prevent damage, sprinkler irrigation equipment should be properly prepared for storage according to F. R. Hore, professor of the School of Agricultural Engineering, OAC.

The first step is to remove sprinklers from the pipes. This permits the pipes to be stacked evenly so that they will not bend and also avoids the chance of damage to sprinklers. The sprinklers can be strung on a wire to keep them in one place. They should not be dipped in oil unless the manufacturer's recommendations say so.

The rubber gaskets in the couplers may be gnawed by rodents and should be stored in a rat-proof area strung on a wire suspended from the ceiling. V



MODEL "450" 312-BU. SPREADER

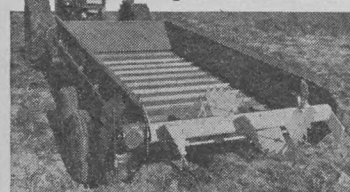
BIGGER, TOUGHER, MORE EFFICIENT than any spreader on the market . . . that's the Farmhand "450." It's a 7½-ton spreader designed specifically for large feeders, large dairymen and custom operators. And it stretches your machinery dollar to the limit by converting to Spreader-Feeder or Forage Unit. Mounts on truck, or special Farmhand F-55 tandem trailer.



STANDARD SINGLE BEATER is a 26" dia., 10-paddle unit on a 6" tube, 14" DIAMETER UPPER BEATER may be added. ¾" treated marine plywood floor . . . sides, ends, floor chain of corrosion-resistant Cor-Ten steel. Liquid-tight endgate available. **Spreader-Feeder** attachment and **Forage Unit** kits available.

FARMHAND offers the big ones... built to out perform and outlast all the rest!

A BIG-LOAD, FEW-TRIPS SPREADER—The "440" packs all of Farmhand's proven spreader features into a clean, simple design. It's built for efficiency and abuse; with Cor-Ten sides and end gate, ¾" marine plywood floor, worm and bevel gear drive assembly, 1¼"-dia. carbon steel beater shaft. Choice of Cor-Ten or pintle apron chain. Mounts on truck, wagon or Farmhand tandem trailer with special "walking beam" action.



MODEL "440" 240-BU. SPREADER

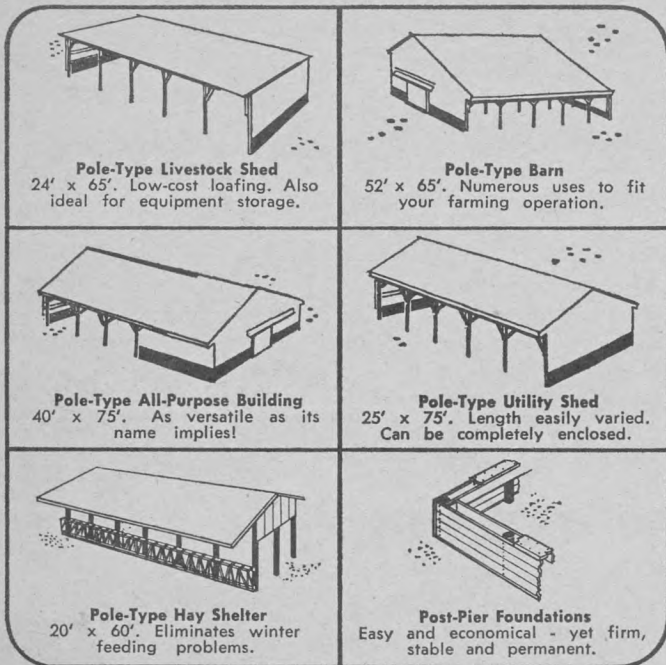
FREE INFORMATION!

Write: **FARMHAND**
Dept. CG-105
1270 Sargent Avenue
Winnipeg 21, Canada
FORANO LTD.,
Plessisville, Que.
Distributor for Que-
bec and Maritime
Provinces.

Send free information on _____
I am a student, send special material ☐
Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ Prov. _____
Division of Daffin Corporation of Canada, Ltd.

Farmhand
FIRST IN FARM MATERIALS-HANDLING

FARM MODERNIZATION MADE EASY WITH CCC POLE-TYPE BUILDINGS



Modernization is the key to profitable farming - and with a CCC Pole-type Building you're always a step ahead! These remarkable buildings meet every need of the modern, streamlined farm operation. Better still, your building can be changed - easily and economically - to meet your changing needs. Future expansion is just as easy - with the same savings in time, materials and labour that make pole-type construction so inexpensive in the first place (savings up to 50% over ordinary structures). Utmost usable space - good looks - permanence and rigidity - yet unmatched flexibility. They're all yours when you build with CCC Pressure-Treated Poles and Lumber!

FREE CATALOGUE OF MODERN PLANS

Ask your dealer or write direct to



CANADA CREOSOTING DIVISION OF
DOMTAR

Domtar Chemicals Limited, P.O. Box 1255, Calgary, Alta.

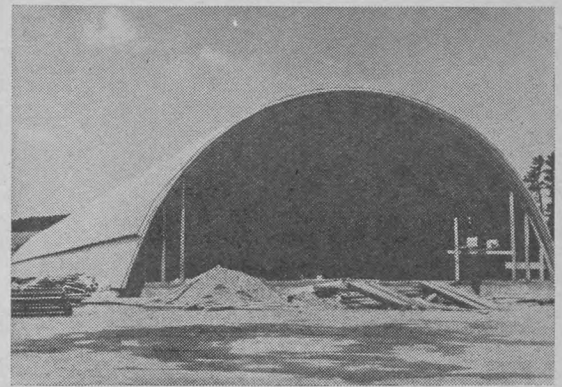
Go ahead! **TEST DRIVE** Canadian **P**ropane **HD-5** **fuelpower!**

Test drive a propane-engineered tractor. See your Canadian Propane dealer for a free demonstration of Canadian Propane HD-5 - the super-performing heavy duty tractor fuel.

Specialists in profitable fuelpower



Buildings



[Guide photos

Not a centennial bandshell! This is the Triple J finishing barn nearing completion at Pownall, P.E.I.

New Hog Industry for P.E.I.

A NEW HOG industry is beginning to take shape in Prince Edward Island. Several new farrowing barns are planned and already three large finishing barns are nearing completion.

The finishing barns are designed by Graeme Linkletter, one of the busiest men on an island that is bristling with new farm activity. He has the dual role of agricultural representative and agricultural engineer for the western part of the Island.

The new hog barn on the Triple J farm at Pownall is a quonset building with deep narrow gutters at the sides. It is a joint venture between brothers Chris and Don Judson and neighbor Charles Jones.

Ray Brown's new barn at Richmond represents a logical expansion for his enterprise. Brown, who farms 250 acres, has been finishing 1,500 hogs a year. His older barn, which measures 40 ft. by 156 ft., will now be used for starting pigs, while the new barn will have capacity for 900 hogs fed to market weight. Each building will be depopulated periodically. Located between these two long buildings is the liquid manure tank. It is 40 ft. by 35 ft., and 12 ft. deep. A feed mill is being built over the manure tank.

The David Scales' farm at Charlottetown epitomizes the change in Island agriculture for the place was once the site of the largest independent silver fox farm in the Commonwealth. Scales is making effective use of the older buildings and



Ray Brown of Richmond, P.E.I., discusses the deep gutter with contractor Roy Ramsay of Springhill, N.S.

adding a big finishing barn. It differs from the Brown barn in that the single deep gutter is centrally placed.

There are still plenty of unanswered questions, such as how much profit can be expected, as P.E.I. tools up for this expansion to its hog industry. Country Guide will report on these as the answers become available.

More Emphasis on Beef Housing

MORE AND BETTER insulated buildings for beef cattle in Eastern Canada is the prediction of Prof. Jack Pos, School of Engineering, OAC, Guelph, Ont.

Where profit margins are small, beefmen are putting more emphasis on efficient feed conversion and this means better housing for winter feeding, according to Pos. For most Eastern farmers, feeding steers is a winter operation - buying 400 lb. steers in the fall to feed out at 900 to 1,000 lb. in the spring. To do this cattle must gain 2.0 to 2.4 lb. a day. Prof. Pos feels that both daily gain and feed efficiency can be improved with the proper buildings.

The ideal temperature for raising beef cattle is between 40 and 50 degrees F. As soon as temperatures drop below this level, cattle use up energy which might be converted into weight gains. While there are no figures available on the extra gains from housing beef cattle in a well insulated building, Prof. Pos speculates that you could pay for the costs of insulating a beef building with the extra profits over 6 years.

Another reason why some farmers are closing in their beef barns is the fact that the temperature must be kept above freezing for slatted floors to work satisfactorily. Frozen manure won't work down through slats so the open front barn is not good enough under these conditions.

If your metal buildings or tanks need painting, a first coat of red lead or gray, metallic paint, followed with a coat of aluminum or latex paint is a good combination.

DO FARM WORK FASTER • EASIER

INCREASE FARM INCOME WITH THE

LODESTAR

ELECTRIC
HOIST



Capacities from
1/8 to 2 tons

Just plug it in
and Lodestar does
the job in a jiffy
... effortlessly...
safely.

- Push Button Control
- Dual Automatic Brakes
- Lifetime Lubrication
- Heavy Duty Performance
- Attractively Priced...
Quickly Pays For Itself

Send for catalog and name
of your nearest CM dealer



MADE IN CANADA BY
COLUMBUS McKINNON
LIMITED
St. Catharines, Ontario

Manufacturers of hand and electric hoists, and
trolleys... CM BRANDED log and other quality
farm chains... car, truck and tractor chains.

A New FREE BOOK for MEN PAST 40

Troubled With Getting Up Nights,
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,
Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above
symptoms, the trouble may be trace-
able to Glandular Inflammation...
a condition that very commonly oc-
curs in men of middle age or past
and is often accompanied by de-
pendency, emotional upset and
other mental reactions.

Although many people mistakenly
think surgery is the only answer to
Glandular Inflammation, there is
now a non-surgical time-tested treat-
ment available.

Non-Surgical Treatments

This New Free Illustrated
BOOK tells about the modern,
mild, Non-Surgical treatment for
Glandular Inflammation and that
the treatment is backed by a Life-
time Certificate of Assurance. Many
men from all over the country have
taken the NON-SURGICAL treat-
ment and have reported it has
proven effective.

The Non-Surgical treatment de-
scribed in this book requires no
painful surgery, hospitalization or
long period of convalescence. Treat-
ment takes but a short time and
the cost is reasonable.

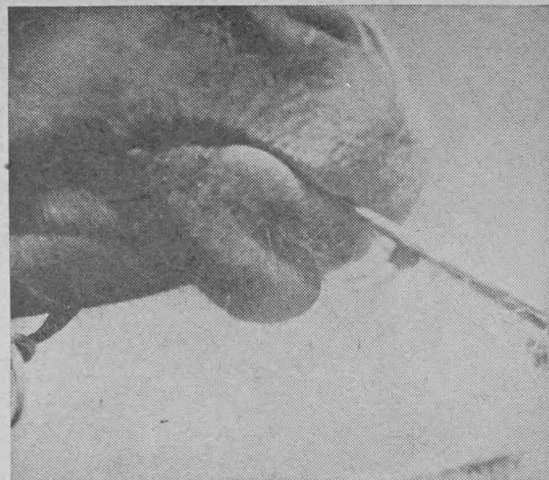
NEW FREE BOOK

Receiving this book may enable
you to better enjoy the future years
of your life and prove to be one of
the best investments you ever made.

Excelsior Medical Clinic
Dept. M 8771 Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Farmers Guaranteed \$100
monthly, part-time demonstrating farm
equipment for National Company.

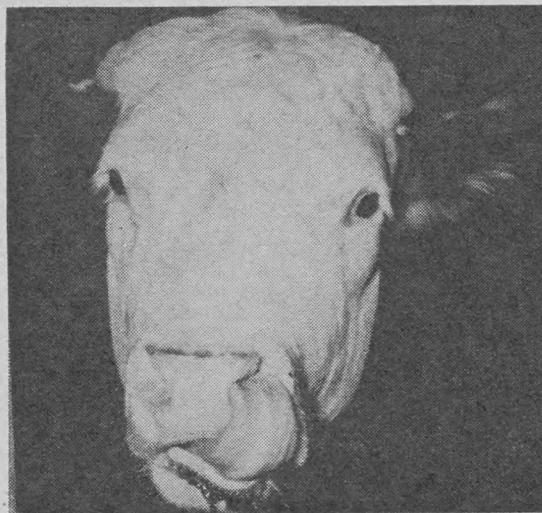
For details write
Box 11, Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



The word from the
horse's mouth is to
string it out until
the next feed
comes along

Animated Appetites

by PETER LEWINGTON
Field Editor



The snack with a smack

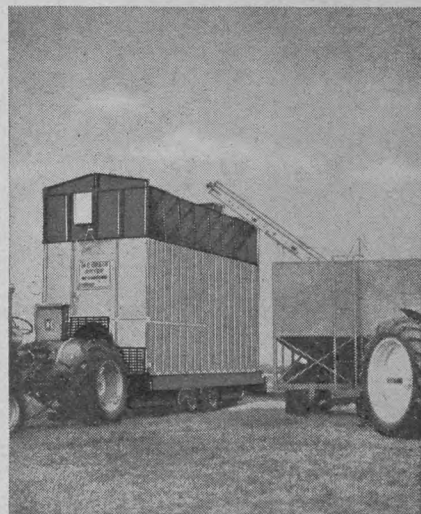


Sometimes two heads
are better than one



The feed is always
greener on the other
side of the fence

DRY COMBINED WHEAT FOR SAFE STORAGE



DON'T WAIT for the weather...
COMBINE DIRECT everyday and
dry everyday with a portable,

M-C CONTINUOUS FLOW DRYER

and put the grain into your bin
automatically and with no extra
labor. Automatic moisture con-
trols assure you the greatest
possible uniformity of dried
grain—with no guess work or
manual juggling of controls. It's
simple and foolproof—elim-
inates harvest bottlenecks, saves
time and provides more profit
for you.

M-C M-C DRIES ALL GRAINS

INQUIRE TODAY... find out
how the M-C Continuous Flow
System can help you!

Iron Horse Quality
M-C FARM
EQUIPMENT

Distributed by:

MIDTOWN FARM EQUIPT.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

TRUCK & TRACTOR LTD.
Cooksville, Ontario

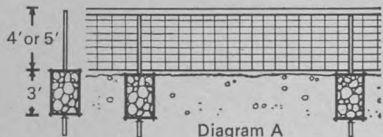
FORANO LTD.
Plessisville, Quebec

MANUFACTURED BY THE MATHEWS CO.
CRYSTAL LAKE, ILLINOIS 60014, U.S.A.

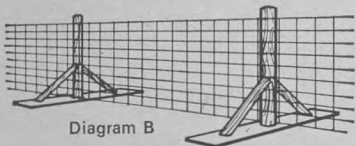
Let's chat with John Blakely

about setting fence posts in marshy and on rocky ground

I've visited very few farms that haven't got at least one spot where it's impossible to set a solid fence using the usual methods. I've seen some clever schemes for putting a fence across a marshy piece of land, or where shale rock is close to the surface.



One of the most practical ideas I've seen for fencing in swampy land makes use of old oil drums. As shown in diagram A the oil drum is filled with stone to support a T-Rail post. If stone is scarce at your place, concrete will do just as well. In fact, concrete will hold the post more solidly. Where the soil is very spongy, you can get extra stability by mounting a length of 2 inch pipe on the bottom of the drum to reach down to a solid base. Once you have the posts set up in this way, you attach the wire as usual.



In shallow or rocky soil where it isn't possible to set posts in the ground, I've seen above-ground posts used very effectively. Diagram B shows how these are simply built with a wooden post set on a sill and braced.

When it comes to choosing the wire, see your Stelco Fence Dealer. He has a complete line of Frost Brand farm and specialty fencing, barbed wire, posts, gates — whatever you may need in fencing material.

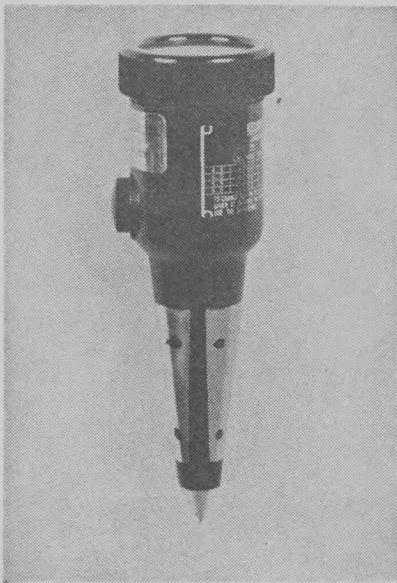


**THE STEEL COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

6517/1

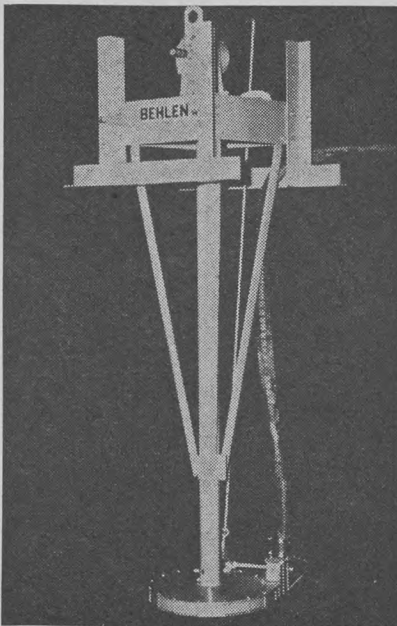
What's New

Soil Tester



This soil tester is designed to determine the acidity of soils in the field in a short time. It is described as simple to operate and requires no reagents or chemicals. (Kel Instruments Company) (560) ✓

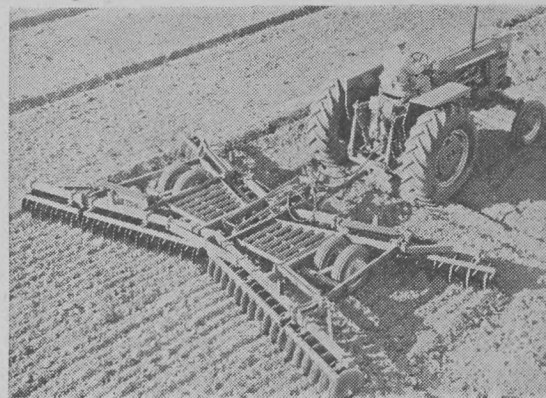
Liquid Manure Pump



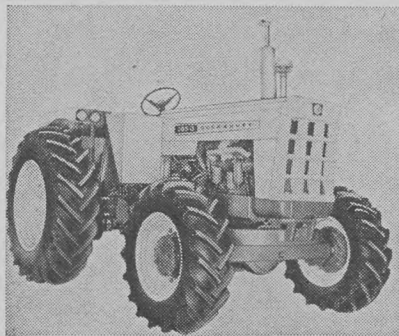
This PTO driven centrifugal pumping unit is designed to completely mix heavy solids in cattle manure by means of a high-velocity directional jet of recirculated liquid. It is said to give thorough stirring action within a 60-foot radius. A flow diversion lever converts the pump from mixing to filling and it is capable of pumping approximately 500 gallons per minute. The unit can be varied in length from 4½ to 6 feet to meet pit depth requirements. (Behlen Manufacturing Company) (561) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

Giant Disc Harrow



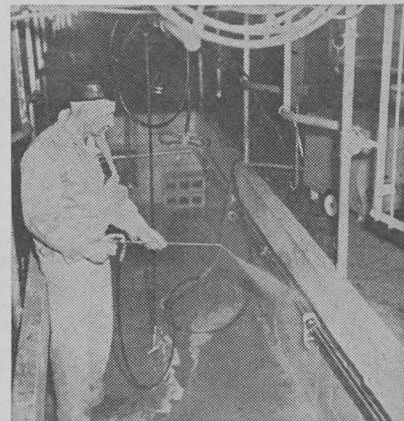
This 21' tandem-wheeled disc harrow has been manufactured for use with tractors in the more-than-100 horsepower class. Cutting width is 20 ft. 7 in. or 20 ft. 8 in. depending on the disc spacing. The winged sections are designed to be easily locked into transport position. (Massey-Ferguson) (562) ✓



"Certified Power" Tractors

A new power designation has been introduced with this new line of tractors. Certain changes were made in engines and fuel systems intended to establish more strict control over horsepower output. Each tractor of the 4 models in the new model line is placed on a dynamometer as it comes off the production line. A certificate is issued with each tractor, stating that it has produced the given PTO horsepower under certain conditions. (Cockshutt Farm Equipment) (563) ✓

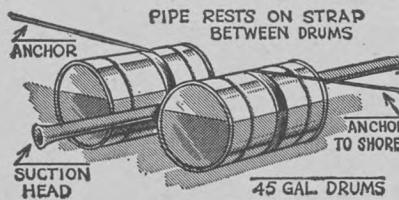
Portable Pressure Cleaner



This portable cleaner is designed to deliver water to 600 lb. psi. and can be used in any area accessible to electric power and an ordinary water supply. Cleaning solvents are carried in an internal 6-gallon fiberglass tank. Controls include an on-off trigger allowing instant control of the liquid and rapid adjustment of the solvent mixture down to a clear rinse spray. (Hanson Equipment Company) (564) ✓

Workshop

Intake Pipe Float



Two sealed 45-gal. drums with a band between them to form a saddle will support the suction pipe for a sprinkler system. Shore anchors hold the float in the best location in the pond. — A.C.B., Alta. ✓

Smooth Drawer Slides

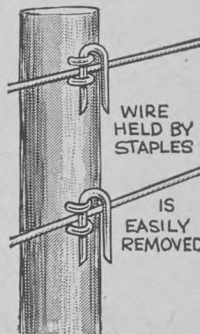


FOR SMOOTH
RUNNING DRAWERS
CEMENT PLASTIC
LAMINATE TO GLIDES

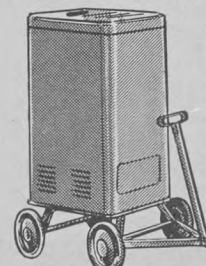
Glue scrap pieces of plastic laminate, cut ¾ inch wide, to the bottoms and sides of wooden drawer slides. The drawers will operate smoothly and last longer. — H.M., Pa. ✓

Temporary Gateway

By attaching fence wire to the posts in the manner shown in the diagram several spans can be dropped to the ground to provide a temporary opening in the fence. — D.E., Sask. ✓



Portable Trash Burner



OLD OIL BURNER
MOUNTED ON WAGON
AS PORTABLE TRASH
BURNER

The outer housing of a used oil burner with the openings on the back panel closed in makes a useful trash burner. If it is mounted on the frame of a child's wagon it becomes a portable burner. — R.C., Ont. ✓

He taught children so long that he actually thought like them. He even exaggerated, the way they exaggerated. But he got through to them as few educators ever do

TODAY, FOR THE FIRST TIME since his attack, they let me visit Joel Moran.

"Don't let him talk too much," the pretty black-haired nurse warned. "A little is therapy, but with Mr. Moran . . ."

How well I knew what she meant.

He looked tired, propped back against the pillows. His eyebrows stood out like little gray horns against his pain-lined face.

He wanted me to check at the school to see if they were feeding his birds right. The library room of Appleby Elementary is half-filled with birds. Each departing Grade VI class adds another.

"Did I tell you one of those birds is half-sparrow, half-canary?"

He had, indeed. I can only add that only Mr. Moran could have got such a biological freak.

"Young Nicky Kastelick brought me that." Mr. Moran was in a mood for reminiscing. "Had a little trouble with Nick. His dad was worried about him. But as I told Mr. Kastelick, 'What boys like Nick need most is love — the assurance that someone really cares.'"

"Mr. Moran," I never could call him Joel, "if you talk too much, they'll kick me out before I get sat down."

"I've got it licked now . . ."

"I know. But why tempt fate?"

"I could go back to my school tomorrow."

"Let someone else carry the load for awhile."

Mr. Moran tried to sit up in bed. "Don't!" I begged.

"It takes them so long to learn! All those birds! People think I'm crazy about birds."

"People" included Marge and me but in the light of some comments we'd overheard, we were tolerant.

"I never had to lecture my kids about being conservationists." Moran's color was rising. "Every kid that goes through Appleby Elementary thinks of the birds as friends. That deer is his friend — looking back at him each day . . ."

The deer was a picture on the wall of Mr. Moran's home room — a lovely 8-pointer, peeping at the pupils through a mass of ivy. Mr. Moran loved plants, too.

All of a sudden, for no sensible reason in the world, I was tired of the well-rounded teachers of Eglington Junior High, where Mr. Moran's departing pupils had gone for years.

I was tired of School Board officials, tired of Department of Education officials — tired of parents like me who could be so blind to so many things for all those years.

I was desperate as well as tired when I got home. Melanie — who had half-a-day off from school — met me at the door.

"Oh, Daddy! Has he rallied?"

"Melanie, with this sort of heart attack, you either die or you don't die."

"Thank heaven! Daddy, who did you get to put on a farewell for him?"

"Nobody," I said. "Yet."

"Daddy . . ."

"And," I added grimly, "I'm through with the local bigwigs. I'm going after some celebrity."

"The Beatles?"

"Kitten," I said, "your Mr. Moran's had one heart attack already. But how about someone famous he taught — like that Barrington fellow in Toronto?"

I was kidding myself — and I knew it. If a guy down the block hasn't time to act as MC at a farewell "do" for the teacher, what chance is there of someone coming all the way from Toronto? Assuming, of-course, the someone ever heard of Mr. Moran.

With Marge — who looks more like Melanie's sister than her mother — promising to keep Melanie off the kitchen phone, I went into the study and called Toronto.

I finally got Knowle R. Barrington's secretary. She was briskly sorry but Mr. Barrington was directing the Studio Seven Television Show and was not to be disturbed while on the set.

"Well," I said, "that's par."

"I beg your pardon?"

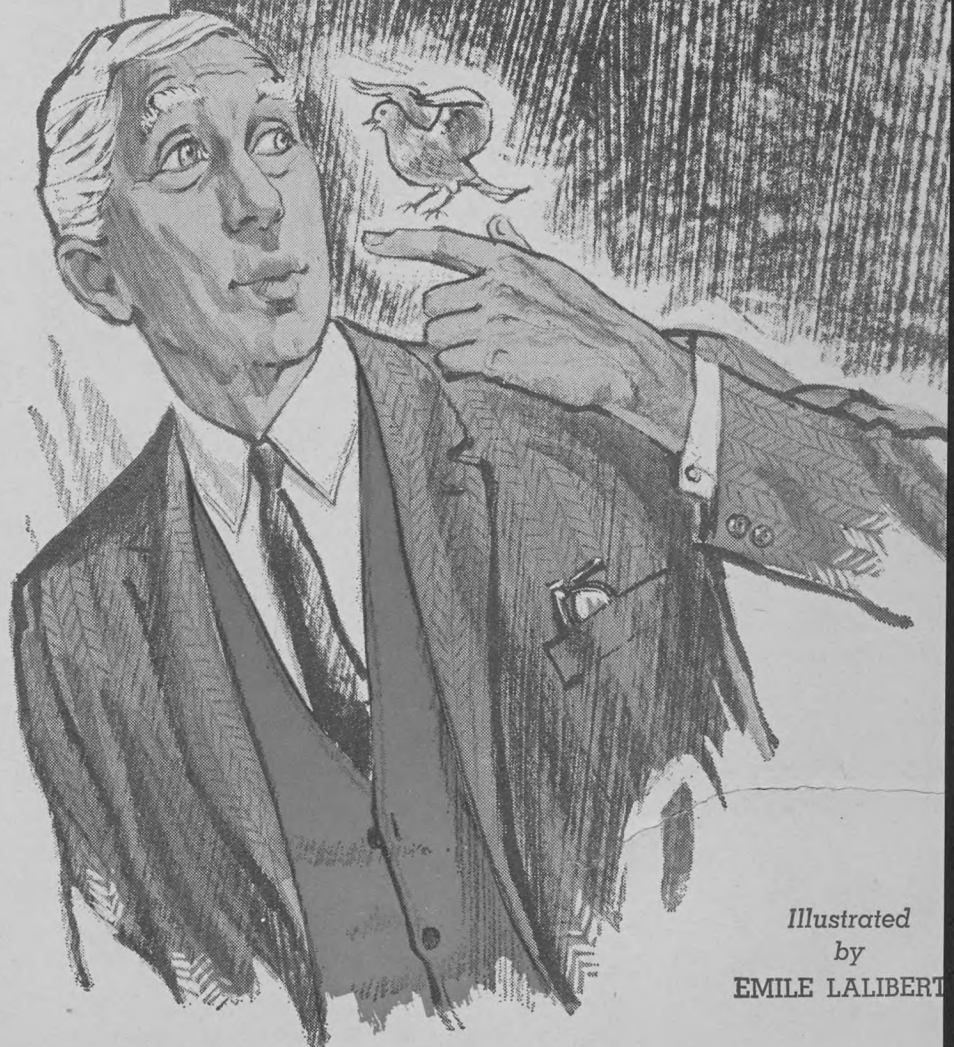
"Nothing personal. Nothing important, either, I guess."

I told her about Mr. Moran. She couldn't seem to understand what the name had to do with Mr. Barrington.

"Moran's a school teacher. He's retiring. He claims Barrington was once his pupil. I thought if he was, Mr. Barrington might come

a farewell for mr. moran

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESSE



Illustrated
by
EMILE LALIBERT



out here and say a few words at a farewell do in his honor."

There was a pause. "Even if he is, Mr. Barrington is so far behind in his commitments . . ."

"I see." I didn't mean to sound so flat. "Well, why shouldn't he be? Everyone else is too busy, too, on his own private little set."

The secretary's voice was impersonal again. "Thank you for calling, Mr. Moody. If Mr. Barrington returns to his office, I shall relay your message."

Marge was standing by the study door.

"Come and have some coffee, Daddy. You're so tired . . ."

OVER COFFEE I recalled the first time I ever saw Mr. Moran, the morning Mark started Grade I. He stood outside the school, his thin hair touched by the September wind. I had expected Miss Samelli, the Grade I teacher, not the principal. He stood with his legs apart looking for all the world like a little Napoleon.

"So this is Mr. Mark Moody?" Mr. Moran was eyeing my son.

Mr. Moran always knew, each September, the name of every new child coming into his school. He had his ways of finding out — usually from brothers and sisters at school — in our case from Ted Wilson's kids next door.

"I want you to know," I said, "Marge and I will co-operate with you and Miss Samelli."

I suspect most parents find it awkward "meeting" a teacher for the first time. Mr. Moran didn't help any.

"Being the first one, Mark will probably find it hard to adjust to other ways. But we'll make it."

It takes awhile — sometimes years — for parents to admit the truth of this sort of thing.

Mark was "different." For one thing, he was absent-minded. (He started for school one day without shoes on.) He was shy, too. We'd taught him not to fight, for instance, to be a gentleman. After he got a few black eyes, he showed his resentment of us. When we complained to Mr. Moran, he treated the matter as of no consequence.

We were annoyed. Parents of first children always are.

Yet, by the time other parents were complaining to Mr. Moran about our Kim, Mark's junior by two years and his exact opposite, we couldn't understand why they sheltered their sons so.

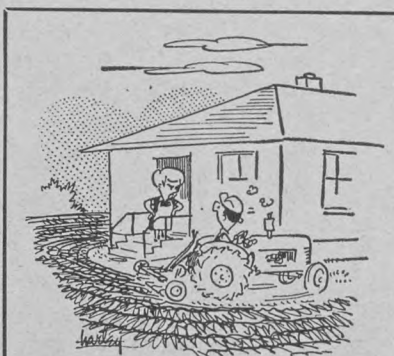
Melanie, dad's brown-eyed darling, was met by Mr. Moran the September morning Mark started Grade IV and Kim Grade II. Agnes, in due time, was the last of the Moody brood to enter Appleby.

Mr. Moran, in the early years of their schooling, was a vague someone the kids referred to, in awe, as "the sir." If Kim shoved in line-up, he answered to "the sir." The worst classroom punishment was not to get your name on the blackboard three times, it was to be sent down the hall to "the sir."

Melanie got sent down once for the sin so common to her sex — talking.

"And what," I asked, my own heart pounding, "did the sir, I mean Mr. Moran, do to you?"

Melanie's brown eyes were enormous. "He told me about when he went to school. The headmaster had an oak cane, and if you even stopped writing, he whacked you over the knuckles with it. If you pushed in line, he caned you right there.



"We could put it on stilts and give you another thousand square feet."

Oh Daddy! Wasn't that a mean teacher!"

"Did he give you a strapping?"

The brown eyes brimmed with tears. "No, Daddy. He told me to be a good girl and not to make teaching hard for Miss Samelli."

In all the years, Mr. Moran never strapped one of our children. "I have my own ways of punishing them," Mr. Moran would say enigmatically, when the question of corporal punishment was raised at Home and School. "I let them punish themselves."

What form this self-punishment took, I cannot tell you. I am afraid neither could Mr. Moran. Perhaps it was a mystical punishment — something between the child and the conscience that he was somehow able to instill.

And while the pupils of Appleby Elementary were no cherubs, neither were they the type to break windows during the holidays or smoke in the evenings in the shelter of the recessed front door. In wet weather, the boys took off their shoes when they entered the school. On parent-teacher days, the girls seemed remarkably poised for their years, as they greeted visiting parents, escorted them to their appointments with the various teachers, and served them cake, sandwiches and coffee.

IN THE BACKGROUND, at all these social affairs, you would see Mr. Moran, his hair getting wispier, his blue eyes more faded.

I am sure Marge and I were not the only parents to wonder how he achieved such order and self-control. In due course, the secret was unfolded to us. At the conclusion of every social affair in the school, Mr. Moran let the kids put on their party, using whatever was left of the cake, cookies, etc. In place of coffee, he treated them to a bottle of pop.

We began to revise our original estimate of Mr. Moran. To say the least, he had a way with kids — a way that was most effective.

I will never forget the time Mr. Moran sent home a cryptic note with Mark (Mark carried it in his pocket a week before Marge, going to wash his jeans, found it). The note requested that we go up for a talk concerning Mark's acceleration into Grade VI. Trying mightily to conceal parental pride, we went.

Mr. Moran deflated us slightly. Mark, he informed us, wasn't the smartest kid in Appleby Elementary after all, in fact, our outgoing Kim had a higher I.Q., but he had such a love of learning that he was becoming completely bored by Grade IV and it was Mr. Moran's intention, if we concurred, to promote him into the sixth grade. Mark would have to work doubly hard for the next three months (I had a vision of him starting for school some morning without his clothes on). Mr. Moran, who assured us he had assessed a great deal of human character in his lifetime of teaching, was confident Mark would finish his Grade VI with honors, too.

During all this discussion, a tall thin boy, with a slight smile on his face, (Please turn to page 47)

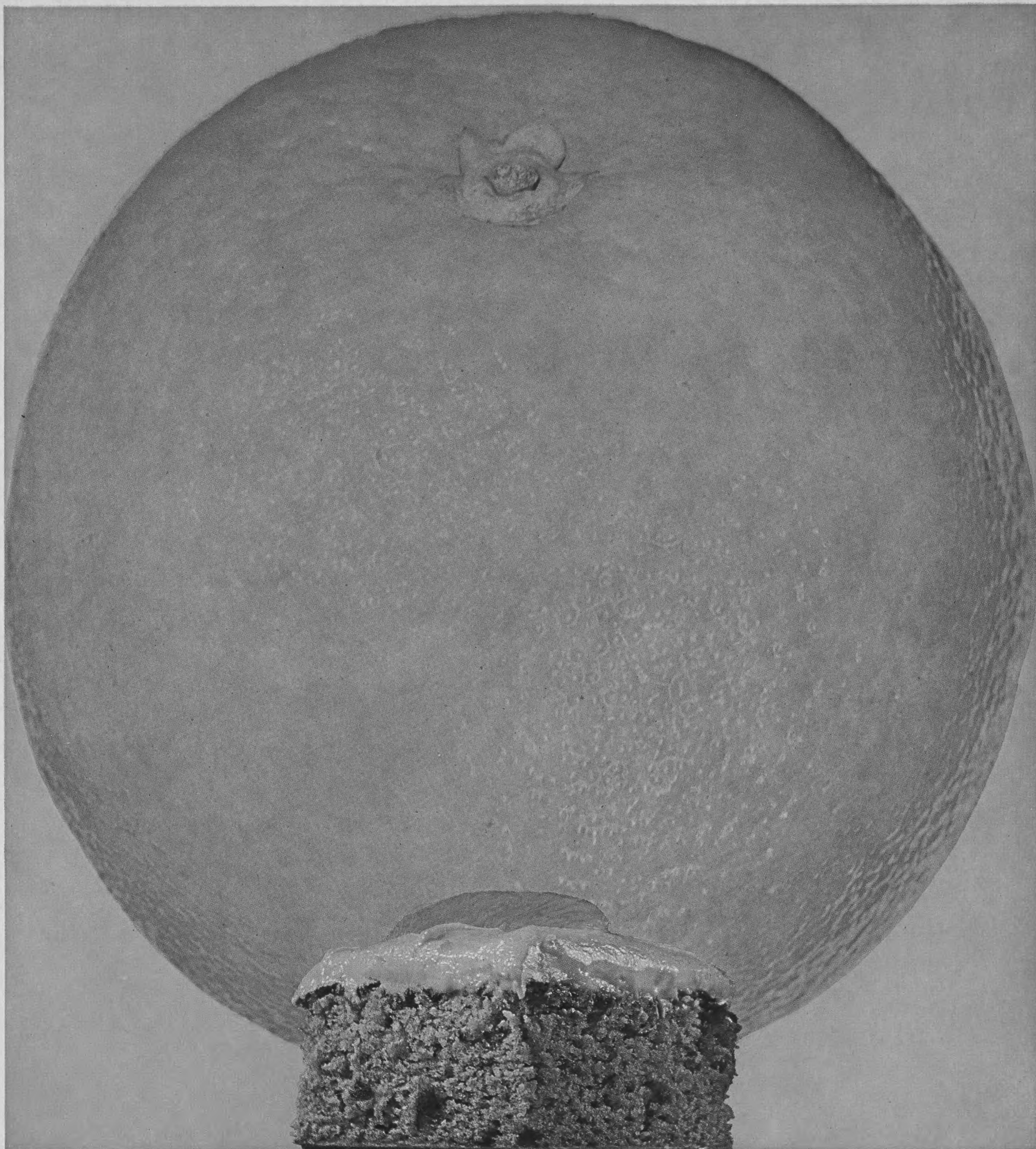
IN TOKYO OR TEHERAN, MAKE SURE YOUR MONEY TALKS

Whatever country you're in, Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques are fully insured and refundable in case of fire, theft or loss. And for this money security you pay just one cent per dollar. Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques are valuable travel companions, and they're backed by the world's most complete transportation system. Buy them easily in various denominations at any Canadian Pacific office, most banks and travel agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
In Canadian or U.S. dollars in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 or Sterling in £5, £10 and £20

Canadian Pacific

TRAINS / TRUCKS / SHIPS / PLANES / HOTELS / TELECOMMUNICATIONS
WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM



Robin Hood Flour is really big on bake-testing

To help you make a good thing a sure thing, Robin Hood All Purpose Flour is **bake-tested** in hundreds of recipes for cakes, pies, breads, rolls and cookies. Just one of the reasons why more women rely on Robin Hood Flour than all other flours combined.

ORANGE DATE CAKE

1 cup boiling water	2 cups Robin Hood Flour (Regular or Instant Blending)
1 cup finely chopped dates	2 tsp. baking powder
1 tbsp. grated orange rind	1 tsp. soda
1½ cups sugar	1 tsp. salt
¾ cup shortening	¾ cup orange juice
3 eggs, separated	¾ cup cold water

Pour boiling water over dates and orange rind in bowl. Let stand. **Cream** sugar, shortening and egg yolks thoroughly. **Measure** flour (without sifting), baking powder, soda and salt onto square waxed paper; stir well to blend. **Add** dry ingredients alternately with combined orange juice and water to creamed mixture. **Stir** date mixture and blend into batter. **Beat** egg whites until stiff; fold into batter. **Spread** in greased and lightly floured 9 x 13-inch oblong pan. **Bake** at 350°F. for 50-55 minutes. Cool in pan. **Frost** with Orange Butter Icing or as desired.



Introducing Citation Pre-finished Panelling



Malabar Teak in Design Home '65. The four other stunning panels (top to bottom) are Caspian Walnut, Brunswick Cherry, Waterford Elm and Acadian Ash.

**There's nothing
like the warmth of wood
to make a room look like it should...**

CHARMING!

THAT'S WHY CITATION PANELS WERE CHOSEN FOR ALL LEADING DISPLAY HOMES THIS YEAR

New Citation panelling wears the rich charm of beautifully grained wood that transforms four cold walls into an inviting room. But surprisingly, luxurious Citation costs so little, you can panel a 12' wall for only \$23. Do it yourself some Saturday soon. It takes only a few hours

and it lasts literally a lifetime. You see, Citation's satin-smooth surface is specially prepared to resist *every* kind of wear and tear. Comes clean with a damp cloth. Finishing? When it's *up* it's finished. Why shouldn't *you* enjoy the beauty of wood-warm rooms now that

Citation brings such luxury to a living room, is tough enough to stand the test in a child's room, yet costs so little. There are five natural-wood tones in the Citation line. See them at your lumber dealer or mail this coupon for samples. Citation panels were awarded the Chatelaine Seal of Approval.



PRE-FINISHED PANELLING

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD. • NEW WESTMINSTER • BRITISH COLUMBIA



CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
DEPT. F, BOX 140,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
Please send me FREE literature and samples
of Citation Pre-finished Panelling.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Province.....

CG-1

Buying a Sewing Machine?

WITH SO MANY makes and types of sewing machines on the market, deciding which one is best for you can be difficult, says Dora Burke of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. To help you make the right decision she makes these suggestions.

Look for one that will meet your future needs as well as present ones. Ask yourself what you want and require in a sewing machine. How much will you use it? What type of sewing will you do on it? Will you be making clothes or just darning and patching with it? Will growing daughters want to use it?

Some machines will embroider. However, before you decide to buy this type, ask yourself how often you would want to do machine embroidery. It takes a lot of practice to do it well, and the machine costs considerably more than other types.

On the other hand, if your machine sewing is mostly darning and patching, a straight sewing machine will meet your needs. Choose one that's heavy enough to handle the types of fabric you'll be sewing; a very light portable machine might not stand up to patching heavy work clothes.

If you enjoy sewing your own clothes, and daughters share this interest, it will pay you to buy the best machine you can afford. One with a zigzag stitch is useful for finishing seams and for stitching some of the newer fabrics.

Before you buy, try to rent or borrow the model of machine you propose to buy. A good machine is a sizeable investment, and a tryout period is a test of future satisfaction. When you buy, be sure that parts and service are readily available in your community.

Cabinet or Portable?

In choosing between cabinet and portable models, remember that it's the machine that's most important. A cabinet is furniture, and it would be unwise to sacrifice machine quality for a fancy cabinet. The cabinet may add from \$40 to \$100 to the price of a machine. Often that extra money is better spent on the machine itself.

The cabinet-type sewing machine does offer certain advantages. It is always ready for use, which may mean you will use it more often than one which must be taken out and set up each time. However, the cabinet will take up space.

Generally speaking, a portable is a good choice for someone who uses her machine only occasionally, who likes to use it in various areas in the house, and who wishes to use it away from home from time to time.

If you decide on a cabinet model, look for a simple style. Choose one that will be convenient and comfortable to work at and will not vibrate.

If you are shopping to replace an old cabinet-type machine, you might consider having the new head put into the old cabinet. Most models have a standard base which will fit any cabinet. If you are lucky enough to have a sewing room you might like to have a machine set into a counter or other piece of furniture already there.

(Continued from page 44)

A FAREWELL FOR MR. MORAN

rather handsome face, kept entering the room on one pretext after another. "Yes, Lorne," Mr. Moran would say, "you can erase the Grade VI composition now . . ." "No, Lorne, we won't set out the chairs in the gymnasium yet; we have P.T. tomorrow . . ."

"Do you allow them to do that, Mr. Moran?" I asked.

The faintest of frowns touched Mr. Moran's thin face. I didn't understand it then.

"He seems to be a big boy for this school," put in Marge.

"Lorne is fifteen," Mr. Moran said shortly. "His father works up on the DEW Line. His mother clerks in some store. Lorne is lonely for a man's company, so after school I let him help me around here."

Three years later I remembered that day after Lorne had made it to Eglington Junior High — Miss V. Prystash, B.A., M.A., B.Ed. (Princ.) and the police came to the school and asked the boy to accompany them. It had something to do with a series of home break-ins, and Miss Prystash took it fearfully hard.

"Eglington will never live it down," she informed those parents she deemed worthy of her confidence. "Obviously the boy was never disciplined at Appleby. This coddling only leads to later grief for all concerned."

By then, Marge and I had doubts aplenty. They began when we were summoned to our first "conference" with Miss Prystash — three days after Mark entered the sterile, colored ceramic corridors of Eglington Junior High.

Mark, it seemed, wasn't interested in "co-operating" with the other students. Marge tried to point out that Mr. Moran had considered Mark an "individual" — the bookworm type, the kind who grows up to be an absent-minded professor.

A shadow of disapproval pained Miss Prystash's face.

"I am afraid we do not consider Mr. Moran a very qualified educator," said Miss Prystash, in a voice that left no room for argument. "For years our greatest worry at Eglington has been the problem of straightening out the thinking processes of those students coming over from Appleby."

"You say Mark doesn't co-operate," I began.

"He makes no effort at the track meet, refuses to play soccer, considers the Student Council a lot of nonsense. Imagine!" Miss Prystash was trembling. "He even tried to spear the office goldfish."

I was trembling when Mark got home. For two solid hours — until a distraught Marge called us both to supper — I read the Riot Act, punctuated with repeated queries as to why in the name of God he had tried to spear the school's goldfish.

Only parents with teen-age children can believe the terror that can be associated with every summons to a "conference," especially with your first child.

Ultimately, of course, Eglington and Mark arrived at a certain meas-

ure of peace. Mark no longer irritated Miss Prystash with his presence; and Eglington no longer insisted Mark run around the schoolyard in preparation for a track meet in which he had not the slightest interest.

NOW BEGAN what I can best describe as the enigma of Joel Moran. Kim kicked it off, so to speak, by telling us at supper one night how hard Mr. Moran had

worked in his early days as a harvester out west.

Never a binder Mr. Moran didn't stook up to. During threshing time, especially in unseasonable falls, Mr. Moran's rack and team were out loading before daylight. His was the last rack unloaded at night, with someone holding a coal-oil lantern so he could see to hit the feeder with the bundles.

Melanie — to whom Mr. Moran's every word was gospel — unfolded even more of Mr. Moran's experiences, this time as a young lumberjack. The most dramatic concerned an occasion when he was pursued

by three bears and ten wolves and all he had in his .22 was a single shot.

Marge and I exchanged looks and kept silent. We couldn't reconcile the tall tales of Joel Moran with the dignity an educator should possess. But, we were learning that, when you questioned Mr. Moran's more extraordinary exploits your children never recounted them to you any more, either.

Kim and Mark were convulsed at the tale. "How'd he get out of it this time, Babe?" Mark asked.

According to Melanie, Mr. Moran — in the nick of time — managed to

Farmers and The Canada Pension Plan

The Plan provides these benefits

A pension when you retire

Benefits for you and your children if you become disabled

Benefits for widows, disabled widowers, and surviving children

A lump sum payment to your estate at your death

Full retirement pensions become payable in 1976. Until then, proportionate pensions will be paid commencing in 1967.

Survivor's benefits become available in 1968 and disability benefits in 1970.

Here's what you contribute

As a self-employed farmer, if you are between the ages of 18 and 70 and earn at least \$800 a year, you will contribute 3.6% of your annual earnings between \$600 and \$5,000. Should your contribution for 1966 be \$40 or less, you will pay

the whole amount on or before April 30, 1967. If your contribution exceeds \$40 for 1966, you will pay it in instalments in the same way and on the same dates as you pay income tax.

If you are employed as a farm worker, on other than a casual and migratory basis, and are between the ages of 18 and 70, you contribute at the rate of 1.8% of your earnings between \$600 and \$5,000. Your employer will match your contribution and remit both amounts to the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division.

Contributions with respect to farm employees start in January, 1966.

Changes in Old Age Security

The Old Age Security pension is payable in addition to any Canada Pension Plan benefits to which a person may be entitled. Over the next few years the age at which the \$75 a month Old Age Security pension will be payable will be reduced from 70 to 65. In January 1966, it will be payable to people aged 69; in 1967 to those aged 68; in 1968 to those aged 67; in 1969 to those aged 66 and in 1970 and thereafter to those aged 65.

Issued by
authority of the Minister of
National Health and Welfare, Canada,
The Honourable Judy LaMarsh.

swing up on an overhanging limb. A leaping wolf barely missed taking a leg off him. Then Mr. Moran got into action. He lay flat on the limb, legs locked around the tree trunk, and shoved the gun barrel down the snarling throats.

Mr. Moran's unlimited supply of such adventures found no appreciation among those parents whose children were undergoing the worst purgation in Miss Prystash's correction forums.

"Damned old windbag!" one said openly at Home and School. "Instead of teaching them what they ought to know, he wastes whole periods with those Major Hoople yarns!"

IN TIME, Agnes — our shy one — began confiding a few of Mr. Moran's stories. Mr. Moran, she said, had once taught Indian kiddies — 160 of them, from grades one to nine. The little girls were the shyest little girls Mr. Moran had ever taught; but when he left that school, they were the most poised young ladies anybody would wish to meet. It no longer seemed important to wonder if Moran had even seen an Indian, much less taught 160 at once. We weren't even surprised when Agnes told us Mr. Moran was fed up with the usual plays for the Christmas concert. He'd written one himself. Why not? He'd taught Knowle R. Barrington all he knew about drama.

It wasn't until after the Christmas concert — in which Agnes starred — that Marge said thoughtfully to me: "You know what, Daddy? Agnes is getting over her shyness."

MELANIE WAS in her second year at Eglington when she told us that Mr. Moran's cat had seven claws on one foot. She said it with the same absolute wonder as when she was a little girl.

I had only one question. "Whatever are you doing around Appleby now?"

Melanie colored in confusion. "Oh, all of us old Grade VI girls go there. We meet after school to visit Mr. Moran."

"So do his other pupils," Marge added, later. "Even the boys go back for years."

I asked my boys about it. Kim said he went back to see the kids that were "little punks" when he was in Grade VI. Mark — in first-year university — said, more to Kim than to me: "I even told Old Moran about trying to spear Prystash's goldfish that time!"

The memory of agony came back to me. "And what did he say?"

Mark looked embarrassed. "He told me I did it because I was in a new school, where nobody knew me and that the guys there would soon be as proud of me for having good marks as they would of the other guys at the track meet."

That's when I knew that, for all those years, I had never really known how blessed my kids had been in getting Mr. Moran as their teacher. So many things were suddenly clear, including the tall tales Moran told. He'd taught kids so long, he actually thought like them. He even exaggerated, the way they exaggerate. But he got through to them as few educators ever do.

Right then I told my wife that if no one else was going to put on a farewell affair for Mr. Moran, I would.

"Why not?" said Marge. "After fifteen years, they finally roped you into being president of Appleby Home and School."

BY SUPPER TIME, no phone call had come from Toronto.

"You'd think," I said, "that everybody would be anxious to pay some sort of public tribute to a man who has taught their kids for 45 of his 64 years."

Melanie thought I should invite some of Mr. Moran's old Indian students to come down.

"One of them was a famous chief, Daddy, Chief Eagletooth."

"If Prystash is going to be there," muttered Mark darkly, "tell the chief to bring his tomahawk."

I was thinking glumly there probably never was a Chief Eagletooth — a highly unlikely name, to say the least — when the phone rang.

"You were calling about Joel Moran?" a relaxed voice said. "Tell me where I can lay eyes on him again. He used to teach me in a one-room dust-bowl school, down near Picture Butte."

Knowle R. Barrington recalled the doubts and misgivings he'd had, this back in his Grade XII, when he wanted one thing in life more than any other — to be Canada's greatest playwright.

"So I'm a producer, instead!" He laughed. "And maybe it's just as well, if what Joel Moran said about being an author is half-true!"

According to Barrington, Joel Moran started writing for the old pulp magazines in the depression years. Things got so bad that in the winter of 1934 he had to send his wife and kids back to her parents. Apparently even the School Boards couldn't pay too promptly that year.

"That's our man," I said.

"He spent Christmas Day, 1934, huddled on a cracker barrel in an unheated teacherage, pounding out a western novel. He told me the proceeds of that story paid for his family's fare back home!"

"The terrifying part," I said, "is that it just might have happened."

"Well," Barrington said, "I'll fly out and say a few words at your farewell do — at my own expense, of course . . ."

"Well," I was saying to my for-
once-awed family, "guess who your old man talked into . . ." when the phone rang again.

"Oh!" said Melanie, stricken. "It's a crisis — I know! We were just never fated to actually see a famous person . . ."

"Mr. Moody?" a voice mumbled. "Guess you wouldn't remember me — Lorne Kimble."

It took a moment, but I remembered.

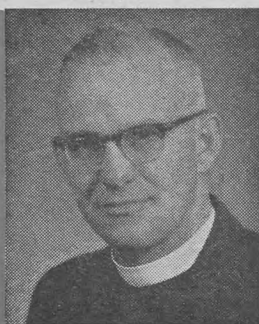
"I heard there was a do on for Moran when he gets out of the hospital," the Kimble kid said. "I was wondering if it would be okay for anybody to come? I mean, would it be okay for me to come?"

It took another moment to find my voice.

"Sure," I said, at last. "Sure, Lorne. Come." V

Let's Think It Over

by THE REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Creeds and Satellites

Eight years ago this month, the first satellite was launched. Now such launchings are almost commonplace. If we ourselves had to go up in one of those space vehicles there'd be nothing commonplace about it as far as we were concerned. I know I'd be like that chap in the TV act who, too late, cries out "I don't want to go-o-o!"

We can marvel at the bravery of the men who do go. Their only links with earth are the mysterious and seemingly fragile electronic fingers which reach up to them from Master Control. Thus they are kept in orbit and brought safely back. Apart from blast-off and re-entry the real danger is that of drifting aimlessly out of control in the vastness of space.

These days a lot of folks seem to have little patience with the Creeds. There are actually three Christian creeds: the very long Athanasian Creed, the Nicene Creed with its careful spelling out of the faith concerning Christ and the best known and shortest, the Apostles' Creed. These Creeds do not differ in their statements of faith, only in length and language. There are those who say the Creeds are outmoded and unacceptable. The answer that occurs to me is that the Creeds are designed to keep us in orbit around the truth. Without them we might easily go off into confused and meaningless space. Properly understood the Creeds do not hamper us, rather they set us free to think truly.

Suggested Scripture: Ephesians IV, verses 1-16.

The Responsible Side of the Road

There's a lot of passing by on the other side in this life. We seem to be afraid of three things. First, that we may be interfering in someone else's business. Secondly, that we make fools of ourselves. Thirdly, we don't want

to get involved. If we were sure that we could step into the picture and then out again it would be all right.

Many years ago I knew a man who let a little girl drown before his eyes. She was in shallow water and he thought she was only fooling. He was afraid he'd get his clothes wet for nothing. So he stood there until it was too late — and she drowned. It seems unbelievable — but it happened — and it is happening every day. Not so evidently perhaps, but just as terribly. There may be a man or woman you know who desperately needs a word — or a helping hand — from you. You're holding back because you think it's none of your business, or you may be made to feel silly, or you don't want to get involved.

Jesus told that story about the good Samaritan as a warning to people, who don't want to get involved. We are involved — that's the fact of the matter — and no man can suffer across the world or across the street but it touches on our own destiny. The fortunes and misfortunes of every man are the fortunes and misfortunes of every other man. We can pray for the man across the world and we can stretch out our hand to the man across the street as well as pray for him.

People mustn't drown because we don't want to get our clothes wet. People mustn't be lonely or afraid or in want while we just pass by.

Suggested Scripture: Luke X, verses 25-37.

Have We Said Grace Yet?

My grandmother died in her ninetieth year. I have many memories of her but there is one which stands out in particular — her grace before meals. She never said it quite the same two days in a row. Sometimes it got a bit lengthy, for into it were woven the family hopes and the family anxieties; but it was always thoughtful and thankful. Not all of us have the ability to speak so spontaneously in prayer — especially in our grace before meals. It seems that so many "graces" have become stereotyped over the years. I know that for a very long time in our family we said, "For what we are about to receive the Lord make us truly thankful." In itself there is nothing wrong with this but surely we will find it helpful to make the effort of learning a new grace from time to time. The very effort of learning will serve to recall our full attention to the significance of our thanksgiving before meals. This is specially true where there are children.

Have you ever had this happen in your family? Just as you are lifting your fork for the first bite, someone says, "Have we said grace yet?" It soon becomes evident that grace has been said — but one or two present paid so little attention that it didn't really register in their consciousness.

Suggested Scripture: Deuteronomy VIII.

Unfriendly? Not at all! Expected visitors are greeted warmly at Triple T Turkey Farm. This sign is a part of Thea (r.) and Tom Mathews' vigilant sanitation program



[Guide photos



Mrs. Mathews finds it's not so very "peaceful in the country" as

Foster Mother to a Turkey Farm

"WE'D NEVER SEEN a live turkey before we came up here 2½ years ago," Thea Mathews told me the day the Triple T Turkey Farm shipped its 100,000th bird. "We had no preconceived ideas, however, and if we took good advice we could only learn."

Thea and husband Tom had always been city people, first in their native New Zealand, then in England during and after the war, and latterly in Toronto where Tom built up a thriving real estate business. When an expanding superhighway threatened the quiet of their Toronto street, they began to look for a place in the country from which Tom could commute to work. "We looked at 10-acre holdings," Thea recalls, "but the price was high, and what could you do with it?" When they moved, it was to a stone house begun in 1820 on a 130-acre farm on the highest point in Ontario's Caledon Hills. Armed with advice and counsel from feed companies, department of agriculture personnel and staff at the nearby Ontario Agricultural College, Thea soon had 6,000 turkeys — and little time to admire a panoramic view across the Hockley Valley. After 4½ months, Tom joined her full-time on the Triple T Turkey Farm.

Thea's very lovely violet eyes dance as she recounts triumphs and mishaps as a beginner in the turkey business. Ruefully she describes the day a hot water heater toppled over in a brooder house, knocking her unconscious. New as she was to the turkey business, she saved the birds from getting wet before uprighting the heater. Thea takes charge of the brooding, a big job when they try 28,000 in 4 weeks as they did last spring. As Thea points out, the early range birds pay for heat and buildings and justify brooding such a large number once a year. A sampling from these birds was being shipped while we visited, weighing an estimated 27 to 28 lb. at 22½ weeks. The sampling, she noted, was desirable because of the hazard of aortic rupture among birds grown so large so quickly.

Things aren't always as hectic as during brooding, when Thea rises at 5 a.m. so Tom can go to bed then and be ready for the next night shift with the birds. When there's time Thea has tried such ventures as operating on birds suffering with pendulous crop. Of the 22 birds, she and her helper were proud to save 17. Thea works mostly inside the two 512 ft. buildings with her two women helpers. A man works full time out on the

ranges with Tom. When Tom and Thea are alone on the farm on Sundays, they check the ranges every 1½ hours. In June of this year, they found it took from 7.45 p.m. to 9 each evening to see the 44,000 turkeys and 500 new goslings settled for the night.

"I wasn't sure Tom and I would enjoy working together," Thea says. "But as it's worked out, we see less of one another than we did in the city." Without someone on the farm, Tom and Thea are careful both are not away at the same time when there are birds. "We've been away together so rarely, it's just like courting all over again," she told me with a smile for the husband with whom she shares seven grandchildren.

The Mathews' three married daughters were all away from home when they made the decision to move to the farm, a fact they feel made the decision easier. But all are nearby, and children and grandchildren alike think the farm is a wonderful place. The old farm home proves small when all 14 come to visit, and this is one reason the Mathews are building a new farm home. They're farm residents to stay, and they look forward too to having more freedom when their man and his family move to the farm.

Thea looks on her sizeable turkey brood as peculiar creatures, and among the funniest as well. "I normally wear blue jeans or khaki outfits among the birds," she said, "and if I come down in the evening in slacks of a different color, or in a skirt, there's an immediate response from them."

Across a lane, she pointed out a "hospital" ward. She's in charge of medications, and explained these birds were isolated because of injury. "People warned us when we started that a turkey's greatest ambition is to lie down and die," Thea said, "so we feel we've been very lucky regarding disease." She gives most of the credit for this luck to a very thorough sanitation program which includes a change of outfit and a walk through disinfectant when she goes from one turkey house to another. "These turkeys grow up in better conditions than many children," she added, "with constantly controlled temperature and air conditioning, formula feeding and around-the-clock care."

At an age when they admit advising friends to slow down and take life easier, Tom and Thea Mathews undertook their roles as foster parents to a turkey farm. And most days they wouldn't have it any other way. V

Home and Family

by GWEN LESLIE



Accountant Thea does records in dining room of remodeled 1820 farm house. Here she describes features of the new home to be built near pond



Ruth and Ken Torkelson planned their new farm home from a box full of information they'd collected over a period of time. A split level design, it features a brick and cedar siding exterior

[Guide photos

This family combined careful planning with expert advice to build their spacious new farm home

They Built Their

PLANNING TO remodel or build a new farm home? If you are, collect your ideas together and then talk them over with people who can help you to make the most of them. Ruth and Ken Torkelson, of Beaubier, Sask., used this method and they're convinced that it works.

They had been thinking about replacing their old farm home with a fine new all-electric one for a long time. They'd filled an over-size shirt box with house plans, with pamphlets on materials, carpeting and appliances, as well as clippings from magazines and newspapers. They also had a scribbler full of ideas.

Ken had taken a course in carpentry. At that point, Ruth, who has more than a little talent as an artist, sketched the house design they wanted by combining the exterior design from one plan and the interior of another.

They'd been interested in electric home heating ever since they'd read of it and they decided to talk to Saskatchewan Power Corporation engineers about it. At first, the engineers were cool to the idea. Prairie winters were long and cold, they

argued, and operating costs could far outweigh the benefits. However, Ken could see more advantages than disadvantages.

Even so, they had just about given up the idea when they got the green light. Just the day before Ken poured the cement for the foundation, he got a phone call from Saskatchewan Power to say they had decided to experiment with electric heating in a few Saskatchewan homes. Was he still interested? Ken jumped at the opportunity.

The Torkelson home sits on a knoll facing south, overlooking the soft hills that ripple and roll around it as far as the eye can see. It's a 3-bedroom split level plan. In the lower level is an extra bedroom which is used by the hired men, as well as an area for wash-up, laundry and recreation. This level is accessible through a back entrance or from a center stairway inside the house. Upstairs, there are three bedrooms and a bathroom leading off the landing.

On the ground level, there's a spacious area extending from the front to the back of the house.

Part of it is foyer and part of it is family room with entrances at either end. There is an L-shaped living and dining area and a U-shaped kitchen. Ruth and Ken both wanted a pleasant open atmosphere in this part of the house and so they made it virtually free of walls. There's only one short wall section and that separates the kitchen from part of the living room.

They created the U-shaped kitchen by putting counters and cupboards at right angles to the two ends of this wall. Cupboards end a few feet short of the back of the house. By doing this they created a circular traffic flow. Ruth finds the plan particularly pleasing because it does allow for easy access to all sections of this area.

The two sets of cupboarding are divided by pass-throughs. Overhead cupboards have glass doors, so have the lower cupboards in the dining room area. Ruth's talent for planning also appears in the well arranged kitchen storage.

Ken did a lot of the actual building himself, under the direction of Power Corporation specialists. He did hire a couple of carpenters, as well as plumbers and an electrician as they were needed.

THE TORKELSONS also consulted the Electric Service League in Regina for advice on home lighting before they started to build. They're really pleased with the results.

Conventional lamps, and indirect lighting concealed inside a window-wide valance, illuminate the living room. A graceful chandelier sheds sparkling light over the dining room while two similar chandeliers brighten the foyer-family area. Another valance extends across the dining-kitchen area window; it also conceals extra lighting.

There are other interesting lighting features in the Torkelson home. For example, indirect lighting under overhead cupboards illuminates counter areas and supplements kitchen lighting. Ruth and Ken decided against ceiling lights in the bedrooms. Instead, well-positioned lamps can be controlled at point of use or from light switches by the doors. In the bathroom, the mirror above the combination vanity-wash basin is illuminated on three sides (top and sides) rather than the conventional two.

To complete their all-electric home, they also installed a cordless appliance center and a central vacuum cleaning unit. In the former, one motor, built into the kitchen counter, operates six appliances — blender, shredder, mixer, grinder,



Ponies are popular with the Torkelson youngsters, Charisse (l.) and Randy (r.). They each have a pony and three others are available to their friends when visiting. Lorna Hanson (center) is a neighbor

Dream House

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

knife sharpener and fruit juicer. With the other, 24 feet of lightweight plastic hose and five strategically placed outlets make vacuuming quick and easy. But, in between vacuumings, she uses the new-style carpet cleaner that came with the unit. It's a circular metal disc with four brushes on its underside which are offset against one another. Ken put a handle on it. It's most useful, Ruth finds, for a quick tidying up after meals, for example, or picking up particles that come in on boots and shoes.

If the Torkelson home has changed in the years since the first of the clan arrived in a raging blizzard back in 1911, so has the farm. Ken worked it with his brother for a time. Now he has 11 quarter sections of his own. He grows grain mostly — wheat, oats, tame hay — and he puts up a lot of slough hay for his cattle. But he has always been willing to try new methods, new cereal varieties. In fact, he introduced durum wheat into the district and he was one of the first to go into Rescue wheat on a fairly large scale.

The Torkelson family — including 11-year-old Charisse and 13-year-old Randy — is as much involved in community activities as other farm families. Ruth plays the organ at church services, teaches Sunday School. Randy belongs to a 4-H Beef Club. Both children take music lessons — Charisse plays the accordion and Randy the guitar. And Ruth tries to find time to paint.

About now Ruth and Ken are prepared to enjoy their second season of electric home heating. With one season behind them, they're convinced their choice was a good one. It does cost more but they like being able to control temperatures in individual rooms. Ken likes it because there are no moving parts to wear out, no need to haul fuel (and that can be a problem in winters of heavy snowfalls). Ruth enjoys its cleanliness, its quiet operation.

And they're thinking about the things still to be done in and around the house. They have a vent to go in above the stove. They plan to put a planter in front of the living-room window, build a patio at the back. They need to replace the sidewalk into the house and restore lawns damaged when the house was being built, plant more trees and some shrubs. But before they do any of these things, you may be sure they plan to seek the professional advice they need because they've learned that most of it is available without charge from the people who work in agricultural extension and home economics. V

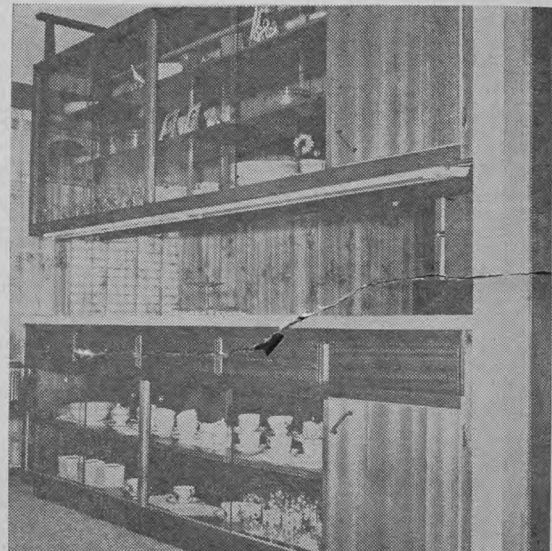


Above right: Ruth and Ken Torkelson planned their home with particular care. They thoroughly enjoy the indirect lighting over kitchen-dining counters and their new cordless appliances

Right: The Torkelsons chose baseboard electric heating for their new home. Ten thermostats throughout the house allow for temperature control in individual rooms

Lower left: There isn't a nail in the American walnut paneling on the living-room walls. Ken put it on himself and he carefully cemented each individual panel

Lower right: Ruth enjoys the built-in china cabinets and linen storage in the dining area. Note indirect lighting over the counter. It is duplicated on the other side of the kitchen



NEWS

from the **BUREAU**

FALL AND WINTER:

Big Dairy Foods Promotions coming up!

Things get off to a good start with a September Milk Poster across the country—just in time for “back to school” promotions. The “October Cheese Festival” comes next. This well-established promotion will be featured through colourful displays in 7500 stores across Canada, as well as advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers and publicity releases from our Home Economists.

During the peak fall baking period appealing posters will promote the use of butter for ‘better baking.’ And as the festive season approaches, ‘Dairy Foods as Festive Foods’ will be featured on posters, in ads and in-store displays, plus a special 4-page insert in the December issue of *Chatelaine*—Canada’s leading women’s magazine. Some of the products promoted for festive use will be butter, ice cream, eggnog and sour cream.

All in all, your set-aside dollars will be hard at work throughout the fall and winter season selling all dairy products. And that is what the set-aside and the Bureau are working together to do.



THE CANADIAN DAIRY FOODS SERVICE BUREAU

147 Davenport Road, Toronto 5, Ontario

GET THIS FREE COLOUR CATALOGUE

Blankets, Household Linens etc.

Write DEPT CG 18

THE BLANKET HOUSE OF CANADA

(BREGMAN-DARWIN LIMITED)

498 EAGLE ST. N., PRESTON, ONT.



More Comfort Wearing FALSE TEETH

Here is a pleasant way to overcome loose plate discomfort. **FASTEETH**, an improved powder, sprinkled on upper and lower plates holds them firmer so that they feel more comfortable. No gummy, gooeey, pasty taste or feeling. It's **alkaline** (non-acid). Does not sour. Checks “plate odor” (denture breath). Get **FASTEETH** today at any drug counter.

IN THE KITCHEN

Bazaars Make Money

by **GWEN LESLIE**

Food Editor

ALMOST EVERYONE would agree that a great deal of planning and preparation is needed for a successful bazaar. Because money is the motive for most bazaars, the success of one is measured by the profit earned for the hostess group. Here are some thoughts to bear in mind as you prepare for your group's big day.

Next to raffles, perhaps the biggest money maker at many bazaars is the bake sale table. Attractive food sells first. A pleasing display of items, with an uncrowded number of items out at a time, sells faster than a cluttered table full.

Time spent on packaging pays off too. For instance, a pound of homemade candy, divided and wrapped in several fancy packages, sells for a higher price than the same pound of candy presented in one plain box. Many people will pay 25 cents for a fancy little package when they wouldn't pay \$1 for a pound. The fact that people part more readily with quarters and fifty-cent pieces than with dollar bills suggests smaller packages for other items as well. Jams and jellies in small decorative containers command a higher price than the same quantity in plain pint jars.

While attractive packaging of small quantities may assure one season's financial success, the quality of the food you sell determines how many of this year's customers will buy again another year. One church women's group we know found this to be especially true at the delicatessen booth they feature, where returning customers ask for particular products year after year. Members contribute such specialties as barbecued spareribs, holupchis, chili con carne, fried chicken, sausage rolls, salmon loaf, meat loaf and salads. Purchases are packaged in ice cream cartons obtained from a dairy.

Pricing is one bugbear at bazaar tables. You might help the convener at your bake sale table by pricing the ingredients used in the items you contribute, to serve as a guide in setting a selling price.

Rolled Oats Cookies

- 1 1/4 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 3/4 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- 1 1/4 c. rolled oats
- 1 c. sugar
- 1/2 c. lightly packed brown sugar
- 3/4 c. shredded coconut
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 3/4 c. butter, melted

Preheat oven to 375°F. (moderately hot). Grease cookie sheets.

Sift together the flour, salt and soda. Mix in rolled oats, sugars and coconut.

Add egg and vanilla. Blend in melted butter. Drop by teaspoonful on cookie sheets and bake about 8 to 10 minutes. Yields about 4 dozen cookies.

Caramel Corn Balls

- 1 c. sugar
- 1/3 c. water
- 1/3 c. light corn syrup
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. vinegar
- 1/4 c. butter
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 8 c. popped corn

Combine sugar, water, syrup, salt and vinegar in a large saucepan and heat, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Cook to 255°F. on candy thermometer or until a few drops form a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from heat; blend in butter and vanilla. Pour over popped corn, stirring to mix well. Shape into balls 2 1/2" in diameter. Yields 15 balls.

Chili Con Carne

- 1 lb. ground beef
- 1 onion, chopped
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 15-oz. can stewed tomatoes with celery and onions
- 10-oz. can mushrooms
- 1 T. chili powder
- 1 can red kidney beans
- Salt and pepper

Brown ground beef in small quantity of fat in frying pan. Saute chopped onion and green pepper until tender. Combine vegetables with meat and add canned tomatoes and mushrooms. Stir in chili powder, using more or less according to your taste. Bring to boil and add red kidney beans. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Simmer 1 hour.

This recipe can be doubled, tripled or more according to your needs. The

flavor improves with simmering, and mixture freezes and reheats very well.

Bar-B-Q Ribs

- 1 side spareribs
- 10-oz. can tomato soup
- 2 T. bottled horseradish
- 3 T. brown sugar
- 1/4 c. vinegar
- 1 tsp. dry mustard

Brown the spareribs (we generally do this under the broiling elements on broiling pan or on rack in roasting pan). Drain off fat. Arrange ribs in roasting pan.

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate).

Combine soup, horseradish, brown sugar, vinegar and mustard in saucepan and bring to boil. Pour over ribs in roaster and bake 1 1/2 hours, spooning sauce over ribs and turning as necessary.

Note: Double sauce ingredients for 2 sides of ribs.

Double Boiler Chocolate Cake

- 1 1/2 c. sifted cake flour
- 3/4 tsp. baking powder
- 3/4 tsp. baking soda
- 1/8 tsp. salt
- 6 T. butter
- 3 oz. unsweetened chocolate
- 1 1/2 c. sugar
- 3/4 c. water
- 1 egg
- 1/3 c. buttermilk or sour milk
- 1 1/2 tsp. vanilla

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease a 9" sq. baking pan and line bottom with greased waxed paper.

Sift together the measured sifted flour, baking powder, baking soda, and salt. Melt butter and chocolate in double boiler over boiling water. Stir in sugar and water. Cool. Add egg and beat to blend. Add sifted dry ingredients to chocolate mixture and com-



Buttery baked goods such as these draw eager buyers to bake sale tables

[Dairy Foods Service Bureau photo]

bine lightly. Stir in buttermilk and vanilla. Pour batter into pan and bake about 40 to 45 minutes. Cool in pan on wire rack before frosting.

Frosting

- ¼ c. butter
- 1 oz. unsweetened chocolate
- 2 T. boiling water
- 2½ c. sifted icing sugar
- ½ tsp. vanilla

Melt butter and chocolate in top of double boiler over hot water. Gradually stir in boiling water. Add sifted icing sugar, a little at a time, until mixture is of spreading consistency. Stir in vanilla. Frost cake.

Meat Pastries

- 1 lb. hamburger
- 1 medium potato, grated
- 1 medium onion, grated
- 1 medium carrot, grated
- 1 egg
- Salt and pepper

Pastry

Preheat oven to 375°F. (moderately hot).

Stir hamburger, grated vegetables, egg and seasonings together with a fork.

Make up your favorite pastry recipe (or any standard pastry) using ½ lb. shortening. Roll a portion of pastry out on a lightly floured board and cut in 6" circles for turnovers. Spoon meat mixture onto half of circles; fold over

and seal as turnovers. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet for 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold. This recipe makes 11 medium-sized turnovers.

Note: Additional seasonings such as Worcestershire sauce and herbs may be added as desired. These pastries freeze well, so we often double the recipe.

Salmon Loaf

- 1-lb. can salmon
- 2 T. melted butter
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ c. milk, scalded
- ½ c. soft bread crumbs
- 1 tsp. lemon juice
- 2 egg whites, beaten stiff

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease an 8½" by 4½" by 2½" loaf pan.

Remove bones from salmon in large mixing bowl. Stir in butter, egg yolks, seasonings, milk, bread crumbs and lemon juice. Carefully fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Spoon evenly into loaf pan and bake about 40 minutes, or until lightly browned. ✓

★ ★ ★

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |

Cheese and fish mate merrily in dishes designed for good eating any time of year

Fall-Featured Foods

TWO POPULAR protein foods share the promotional spotlight this month, when the October Cheese Festival and National Fish 'n Seafood Month coincide. We think it's a happy coincidence and feel certain that you'll agree the combination is a palate-pleasing one.

As noted in the recipe instruction below, combining cheese with fish during the baking process calls for a compromise in cooking temperature. The high temperature so successful with fish is damaging to cheese. The more moderate temperature recommended for the Halibut Steak Bake delivers a delectable dish you'll be proud to serve.

For the second halibut and cheese dinner dish, the two are cooked separately, each at its own temperature.

Whichever recipe you serve first, listen for your family to sing the praises of these fall-featured foods.

Halibut Steak Bake

- 4 halibut steaks (about 1½ lb.), fresh or frozen
- Green onions
- Paprika
- Commercial sour cream
- Parmesan cheese
- Bread crumbs

Preheat oven to 325°F. (moderately warm).

Brown halibut steaks for 2 minutes on each side in a lightly greased frying pan. Remove to baking pan or dish, arranging in a single layer. Sprinkle top of steaks with green onion and paprika and top with a mixture of

3 parts commercial sour cream to 1 part grated Parmesan cheese. Bake 20 minutes and serve hot with a garnish of parsley sprigs.

NOTE: In place of the standard hot oven temperature for fish cookery (450°F. to 500°F., allowing 10 minutes per inch thickness of fresh fish, 20 minutes per inch for frozen fish) this recipe calls for a more moderate oven temperature to prevent the sauce from curdling.

Baked Halibut with Cheese Sauce

- 4 halibut steaks, fresh or frozen
- 3 tsp. salt
- ½ c. milk
- ½ c. fine dry bread crumbs
- ½ tsp. paprika
- Butter

Preheat oven to 450°F. or 500°F. (very hot). Grease baking dish.

Stir salt into milk. Add paprika to crumbs. Dip halibut steaks first in milk, then in crumbs and arrange in a single layer in a greased baking dish. Dot with butter and bake, allowing 10 minutes per inch for fresh fish, 20 minutes per inch thickness for frozen fish. Serve hot with zippy cheese sauce.

Cheese Sauce

- ¼ c. butter
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- ½ c. evaporated milk
- ½ c. sharp process cheese
- Dash of tabasco sauce

Melt butter in saucepan. Add onion and saute about 3 minutes, until tender but not brown. Add evaporated milk, stirring constantly. Cut in cheese to speed melting. When cheese has melted, add tabasco sauce to taste.—G.L. ✓



About now... UNWIND

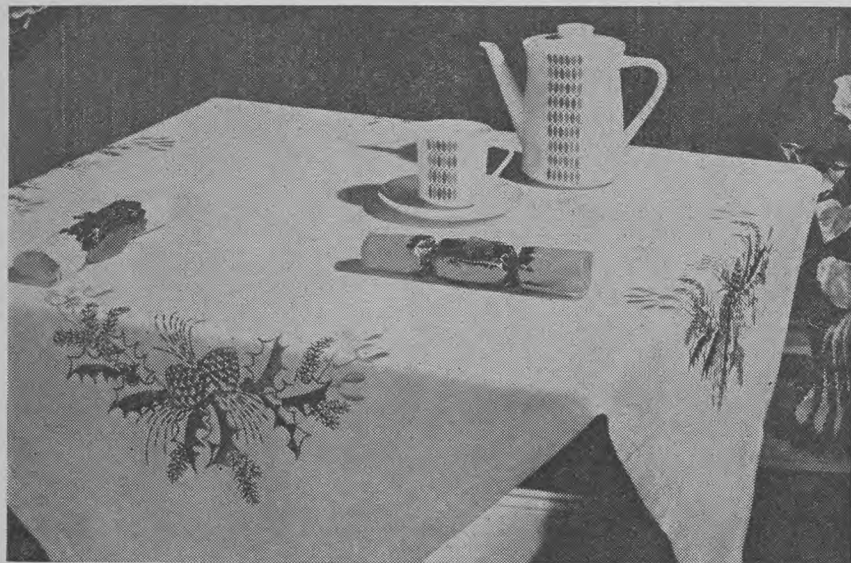
You've had a day of it—but from here on, time is yours. Relax. Put your feet up. Think quiet thoughts. And enjoy these evening hours with a soothing cup of delicious Postum.



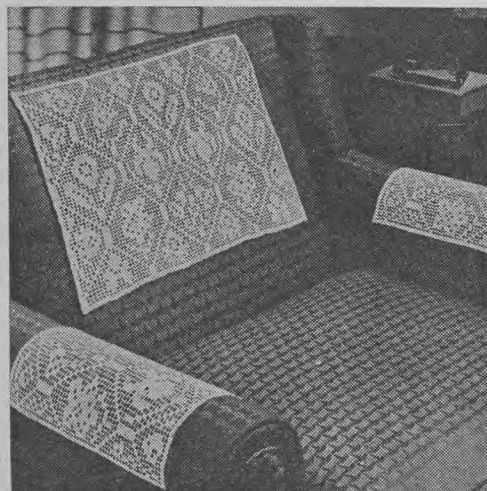
Instant Postum contains no caffeine or other stimulants, as found in tea or coffee. It is made from whole grain cereals, slow-roasted to bring out their natural flavour. Try it—see how relaxed you'll feel after a cup of **CAFFEIN-FREE POSTUM.**



Gifts Galore



A colorful Christmas motif decorates a festive tablecloth. Order Leaflet No. E-8560, 10¢, for full-size tracing diagram and color-keyed stitching chart.



Chair sets protect and adorn upholstered furniture. The chair back in this handsome set measures 12½" by 18", arm pieces measure 7½" by 11½" each. For your copy of instruction Leaflet No. C-200, send 10¢.

This saucy pussy cat wears whiskers of dental floss below embroidered eyes. Felt pieces for body are whipstitched together. Leaflet No. SE-1625, 10¢, offers full-size tracing drawings and stitching diagrams.



A crocheted cover with decorative edging trims mule-style slippers. Select yarn to complement slipper color, and crochet from Leaflet No. C-7975, 10¢.



Patons and Baldwins' Leaflet 2038, 25¢, offers men's knitted hat, girls' pixie hood, stocking caps, bonnet.



Knit new wardrobes for 11½" fashion dolls from Patons and Baldwins' Leaflet 2032, 25¢. Also suits, shorts.



Leaflet No. E-8568, 10¢, offers tracing drawings for embroidery motifs.



Toy dwarf of felt can be made from instruction Leaflet No. S-6363, 10¢.



Crochet a 1" frill for a fashionable collar from Leaflet No. C-8740, 10¢.



Crochet lends a custom look to lamp shade, base. Leaflet No. C-8782, 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Apron frills and flourishes...

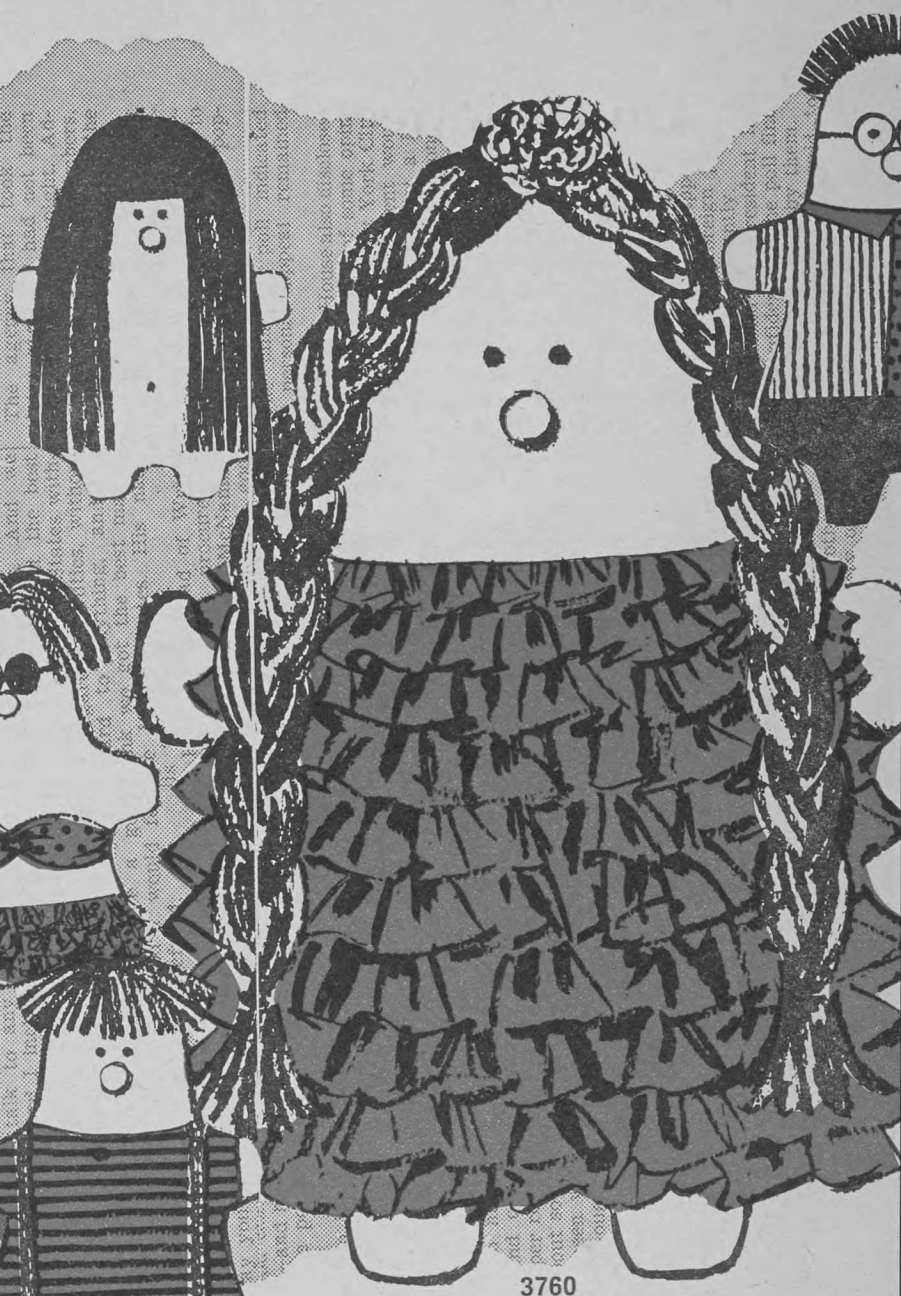


No. 3759. Aprons for Christmas feature the circular shortie with waistband tie and variety trim. Price is 60¢.

No. 3758. Flat at front, gathered at sides and back, four apron variations include a classic cobbler and a hostess apron with contrasting hem and waistline band. Pattern price 60¢.



No. 3761. Sew a new holiday wardrobe for an 11½" doll from this appealing pattern. Skating dress combines lined box jacket with circular skirt; A-line evening gown with ribbon and flower trim has own stole. A short-sleeved day dress, ruffle-trimmed short evening dress, Capri pajamas, and a lounging costume complete this doll wardrobe. Price 60¢.



No. 3760. The KuKu doll family includes Max, upper right; Chiquita; Lady Godiva; Brigitte; and Pierre. Dolls are about 16" long and 14" wide. Trims are top-stitched to body; yarn hair is stitched into seams. Pattern price 60¢.

SMALL ITEMS, quickly completed, are fun to sew. They are especially suitable for those just beginning to sew. For one thing, there's less opportunity for error; for another, results are achieved faster — you can see something for your effort.

Small dolls and aprons fulfil these requirements, and offer an opportunity for imaginative variation as well. The choice of trim, of color and of fabric make the finished item distinctively the creator's own.

Doll clothes are a year-round favorite with the younger set, and a welcome gift at any time. Doll clothes in matching colors (and fabric too when there's some left from sewing for the doll owner) provide special pleasure. ✓

Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 21, Man.

Box 4001, Terminal "A",
Toronto, Ont.

Please send Butterick

(No. C.O.D. orders, please)

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____

On Halloween Night

by MARY ELIZABETH LEMKE

GREY BEAK the littlest owl, had a secret. A Halloween secret. And it made him laugh and chuckle so hard that he almost toppled off his perch on a leafless branch of the big maple tree. He'd been planning his mischievous secret for days and now, finally, it was October 31. Below Grey Beak in the Kirbys' leaf-strewn yard, preparations were being made for a Halloween party.

Every year, or so Mother Owl had told Grey Beak, the bigger children in the district went about begging treats or doing a few tricks. But the younger ones always gathered in the Kirbys' big back yard for a party. A real party with costumes and games and a wiener roast.

Right now Randy and Rena, the 5-year-old Kirby twins, were dragging dry branches from the poplar bluff and piling them in a high heap just beyond Grey Beak's maple tree.

Grey Beak started as Mother Owl spoke softly to him from a perch on an overturned garbage pail by the garden fence. "Looks like the children will be having fun tonight," she said.

Grey Beak nodded, trying to look as solemn as an owl should, but chuckling inside he muttered to himself, "I'll be having some fun tonight too." He didn't dare tell Mother Owl about his plan. Somehow he knew she wouldn't approve.

At last the sun nestled deep be-

hind the pasture bluff and darkness brought a white slice of moon nosing up over the clouds. Grey Beak was so excited he kept folding and unfolding his small grey wings. Then he heard a car purring up the Kirbys' driveway as the children arrived.

Swiftly and silently he winged to the overturned garbage pail. He wriggled underneath. The pail had two rust holes at one side and he could watch everything that went on through them. He saw Mr. Kirby hold some lighted paper under the pile of sticks. In a few moments flames were blazing merrily and lighting the yard with restless shadows. How strange the children looked in their costumes! There were clowns, witches, tramps, a Red Riding Hood. Even a tattered scarecrow clumped stiffly around the fire.

Grey Beak waited until the fire died down and the children were busy pushing wieners onto pointed sticks. This was the moment.

He breathed deeply and gave a loud "Hoo-hoo-ooo." From the hollow of the old pail, it sounded deep and weird. As he peeked through the rust holes Grey Beak snickered as he saw the group pause and look around uneasily. Once again he breathed. He gave another "Hoo-hoo-hoo." This one was even louder and deeper than the one before. Little Red Riding Hood screamed and dashed toward the house. The

scarecrow whimpered. Grey Beak leaned against the pail and laughed and chuckled until even his tail feathers shook.

But when he looked again he saw that every child had fled to the house. All that remained in the yard were the glowing fire embers and the wiener sticks. At that moment the stern voice of Mother Owl hooted in his ear, "Grey Beak, I'm ashamed of you! You've spoiled the children's party and you've probably made the Kirbys angry. They've always been kind to us and have never let hunters shoot on their land."

Poor Grey Beak hung his small round head. He had only meant to play a joke and it had looked so funny to see the children scared. Mother Owl flew swiftly across to the far end of the poplar grove as though she never wanted to see him again.

He fluttered slowly across the yard to the maple tree. He wished that somehow he could tell both the children and Mother Owl how sorry he was.

Then he had an idea. He'd let the children see he was only a small friendly owl. He winged swiftly across the yard and alighted on the sill of the big window. His heart pounded. He'd never ventured so close to the big white house. He tapped on the window with his grey beak and hooted very softly. The bright light from within almost blinded him and then all at once he felt himself grasped by a warm hand. It was the older Kirby boy who had just arrived back from his "tricks or treats" rounds.

The boy carried Grey Beak inside the house exclaiming, "Hey, look what I found on the window ledge. Isn't he cute? I'm going to keep him for a pet." The children gathered around, laughing and poking at Grey Beak until Mrs. Kirby said, "See, you didn't need to be frightened. The baby owl wanted to join your party. Now you can go outside and roast your wieners."

The children filed outside happily but now it was Grey Beak's turn to be terrified. In the first place he didn't trust big boys and to be kept for a pet would mean he'd be put in a cage or something so he'd never again be able to fly up to the big maple tree. Probably, after awhile, the boy would forget to feed him.

Grey Beak's heart pounded so hard it made him tremble all over. The boy's hands were hurting his sides too. Grey Beak wondered how he could ever have thought it would be fun to frighten the children. Now he knew it was unpleasant to feel frightened.

Just then another mother began to scold — just as Grey Beak's mother had done. "James," Mrs. Kirby said, "let the little owl go at once! It's frightened almost to death and anyway, it isn't right to keep any wild thing for a pet."

As Grey Beak nestled safely again on a high branch in the maple tree he thought it was wonderful that mothers were kind and wise. And he watched quietly and happily as the children enjoyed their Halloween party in the yard below. V

Young People

White Buffalo Calf

ARTIST Gerald Tailfeathers belongs to two worlds. Pride and tradition tie him to his Indian ancestry, but his artistic skills, developed during 14 years in commercial art, bind him to the twentieth century.

He doesn't live in the white man's society now. Instead, he lives with his wife and family in an attractive bungalow on the Alberta Blood Indian Reserve south of Fort Macleod, and works in a small studio building beside the house. Well-painted corals tell something of his deep affection for good saddle horses.

City life, Gerald found, became less and less satisfying to him and increasingly demanding of his time and energy. At one time, he was working 14 or more hours a day in the rush and push of the city. Eventually he decided he just didn't belong in that bustle. And, once he started to ask himself what all the rushing and pushing meant, he decided to go back to live on the Reserve.

Because he knows the two societies—that of the white man and that of the Indian—he is in a unique posi-

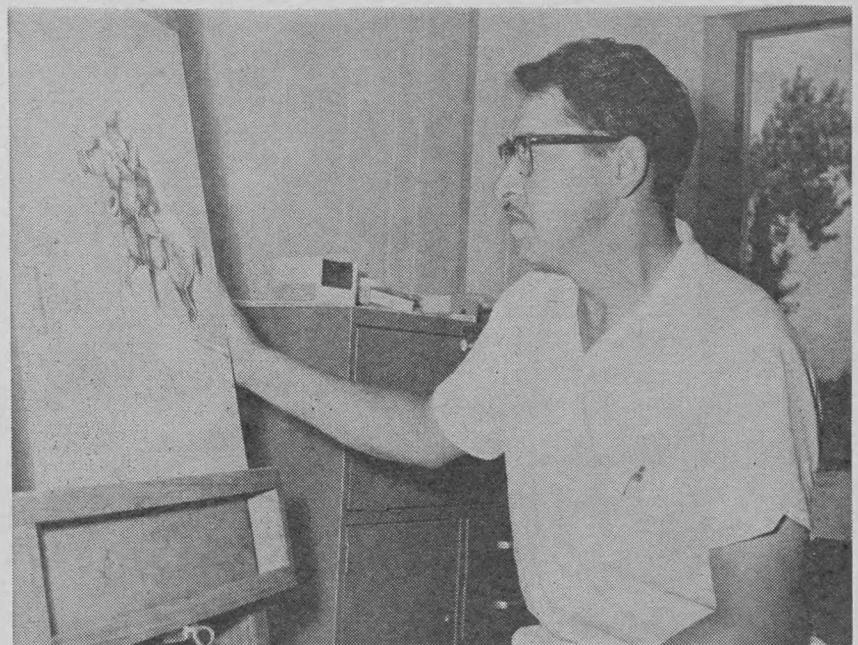
tion to contribute to both. And that's what he is doing.

His canvases, most of which were specially commissioned, hang in both private and public collections. But one project that brought him a particularly warm glow of satisfaction was the request from publishers Little Brown of Boston that he illustrate the book, "The White Calf."

He describes this new book, which is just now going into the stores, as one of the most accurate and informative accounts he has read of those long-ago days when his forefathers roamed the grasslands of southern Alberta and Montana.

Country Guide's Cliff Faulknor wrote it and Gerald Tailfeathers illustrated it. It's the book that not only won this year's Little Brown Canadian Children's book award but was a selection of the American Library Association.

"The White Calf" is the story of Eagle Child, the son of the warrior Night Rider. It tells how Eagle Child found a white buffalo calf and brought it home to the winter camp of a band of Piegan Blackfeet and



Indian artist Gerald Tailfeathers in his studio. Facing him is an almost completed canvas which had been commissioned for use as a magazine cover

how the band reacts to this omen from the Above Ones.

But, most of all, "The White Calf" paints a sensitive, sympathetic picture of a family which must struggle to feed, clothe, shelter and frequently defend itself in an often hostile land. Cliff Faulknor wrote the book for young people but it's equally appealing to their

parents, and should do much to erase the distorted picture of Indian culture that so often emerges from today's movie and television screens.

In the days of which Cliff writes, Indian and white were worlds apart. In "The White Calf," artist and writer have combined to bring the best of the two worlds together in a fast-moving, adventurous story. V

News Highlights

(Continued from page 6)

According to the Edmonton Better Business Bureau, the victims then find they were grossly overcharged for which work was often shoddy or incomplete.

FAMILY FARMS DOMINANT

Family farms not only still dominate the American agricultural economy, they're dominating it to a greater extent than at any time in recent history. And that dominance is increasing, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The number of family farms with

\$10,000 or more in sales has increased 157 per cent in the past 15 years, while the value of their sales has increased 277 per cent. In contrast to this, the number of larger-than-family farms in this category have decreased 28 per cent, and the value of their sales increased only 16 per cent. As a result, family farms accounted for more than 88 per cent of all farms in the \$10,000 or more sales, and more than 67 per cent of farm marketings in this category in 1964. In 1942, they accounted for 67 per cent of the farms in this category, but only 42 per cent of the farm marketings.

USDA concludes that family farms are getting fewer and bigger, but there's no indication they'll be replaced by larger - than - family farms. ✓

CATTLE FUTURES MARKET

Should the Winnipeg Grain Exchange provide a futures market in cattle? According to Exchange President James Clarke, there seems to be a real need in the cattle industry, particularly the feeding section of it, for (1) a risk-shifting medium, (2) an open and competitive price-setting mechanism that is free from all suspicion and monopolistic price-setting pressures. He suggested to the Exchange that this may represent an opportunity for it to further serve agriculture. ✓

Watch for Triticale, New Man-Made Cereal



Large heads on Triticale plants promise heavy yields when sterility and shrunken kernel problems have been solved

FARMERS ARE hearing reports about a new man-made cereal crop called Triticale that has great promise as a food crop. It has yielded twice as much as wheat under dry conditions and offers rust-resistant strains. Its vigorous growth and 12-inch heads promise an abundant yield of grain.

Triticale is a fertile hybrid resulting from the cross of durum wheat and rye. It can be produced in the variety of forms that wheat comes in: tall, dwarf, early, late, spring, and winter. The Plant Science Department of the University of Manitoba has been breeding and selecting improved types since 1959. The crop resembles durum wheat in its characteristics and has been handled in the same way, getting the same fertilizer and herbicide treatment. It has been grown commercially under contract by a seed grower to increase the supply of grain for trials. Feeding trials have been carried out with poultry, hogs and cattle. Its milling and distilling characteristics have also been tested.

Distillers are interested in the crop because of the different aromatic flavors it can impart to liquor. In milling tests it has been successfully combined with high-quality wheat in the same way that durum is used. Puffed as a breakfast food, it has a nutty flavor.

The grain has been fed as the basis of a chick starter ration. On a pound for pound basis, it was equal to hard red spring wheat in nutritive value for chicks as judged by growth, efficiency of feed utilization, and ration metabolizable energy. In

trials with pigs, the protein proved to be good enough to give satisfactory growth on pigs started at 80-90 lb. body weight but not for those started at 35 lb. There was no significant difference in daily gain between pigs fed Triticale and barley-based rations.

How soon will this new cereal be available to growers? "Not before 1970," says Dean L. Shebeski, of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba. There are still some problems with this crop that must be solved before it can be released.

How the Feed Assistance Program Will Work

THE HAY SITUATION varies according to where you live. In the West, there are adequate supplies but quality is low, while in parts of eastern Ontario, "hay rustlers" have stolen hay right out of the fields!

The same sort of situation prevails in the United States with most of the northeastern states being involved in the USDA emergency feed programs for hay and grain. Several factors have contributed to the extensive hay shortage across much of the eastern half of the continent: hay stocks were whittled last winter; there was winterkilling; and then cold and subsequent dry weather reduced the first cut of hay in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. By late summer when the

Some of these problems involve the growth characteristics of the plant. Its vigorous nature and long straw make it subject to lodging. Fertility is still a problem and many of the flowers in the big heads do not set seed. The crop is about a month late in maturing to be widely adaptable. The kernels, while larger than durum, are inclined to be shrunken. Finally, palatability is not uniform. The grain produced in one crop year was readily eaten by livestock but following crops have been highly unpalatable.

There is no doubt in the minds of the researchers working with Triticale that these problems will be overcome. Already varieties have been selected that have full kernels and higher fertility. "In a few years we will have dwarf Triticale," said Dean Shebeski. "We must not discredit this species because of its few faults. After all, it has been developed to this point in a few years by only a few researchers. Yet it already compares with wheat, a crop that has been thousands of years in evolution and recently has been subject to tremendous research effort."

Watch for this crop. With a little of that research effort that Dean Shebeski speaks of, it should become an important factor in Canadian grain production.—R.F. ✓

rains did come they spoiled a large acreage of second-cut hay.

Legume hay, cut by the early bloom stage and safely harvested, should be worth 55 cents at the barn for good square bales.

Just how much of the short supply will actually be sold at such prices remains in doubt due to three complicating factors.

First, the corn crop, which is much larger in acreage this year, matured very slowly; 17 Ontario counties and districts reported frost as early as August 29. Consequently, some of the corn—which was planted for grain may be salvaged as forage, thus replacing some hay.

The second factor is the extent and effectiveness of proposed NFU grain gifts to Eastern farmers. At

(Please turn to page 60)



So what if it's only the high school hootenanny?

It's your big moment.

Ready? Hit the beat. That's it—you're getting them. Pour it on. Nice to know nothing distracts from your confidence. Last year at this time, it might have been different. Last year you weren't a Tampax user. Goodness knows you'd just as soon not have had Tampax or anything else in your life at this moment. But Tampax internal menstrual protection at least has the politeness to be unobtrusive and unfelt. No belts, no pins, no pads, no odor. Nothing to distract you from the main job. Hey, they're clapping, whistling! They want an encore. An' a one an' a two an' ... go!

TAMPAX

Internal Sanitary Protection

MADE ONLY BY CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LIMITED, BARRIE, ONT.

You can buy with confidence from Country Guide advertisers.

BACKACHE and RHEUMATISM Pain

After 21 twice as many women as men are made miserable by common urinary irritation caused by a germ, *Escherichia Coli*. To quickly combat the secondary aches, muscular pains and disturbed sleep caused by Kidney and Bladder irritations, try taking 2 little CYSTEX tablets with a glass of water 3 times daily for a few days. CYSTEX is a cleaning urinary antiseptic, also an analgesic pain reliever for Rheumatism, Sciatica Pains, Headache, Backache, and muscular pains. Get CYSTEX from drugist. Feel better fast.

Healing Substance In Preparation H Shrinks Piles

Exclusive Healing Substance Proven To Shrink
Hemorrhoids And Repair Damaged Tissue.

A renowned research institute has found a unique healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids painlessly. It relieves itching and discomfort in minutes and speeds up healing of the injured, inflamed tissue.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most important of all—results were so thorough that this improvement was maintained over a period of many months.

This was accomplished with a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne) which quickly helps heal injured cells and stimulates growth of new tissue.

Now Bio-Dyne is offered in ointment and suppository form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—satisfaction or your money refunded.

**24"
WALKING
DOLL**
Fully Dressed
\$4.00

13" DOLL
Fully Dressed
\$1.00



Men's Thermal Boots
9 eyelets—insulated
fur pile lined**\$5.00**

Men's Zipper Surcoats
quilted—laminated corduroy
collar 36-44**\$5.50**

Timex Watches
ladies'—suede strap**\$9.75**
men's—leather strap**\$7.50**

Ladies' Cardigans
double knit banlon**\$3.20**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Discount Mail Order

1383 Queen East, Toronto 8

*Always make sure your mail
is properly addressed, and
that you have signed your
name and address to your
letter or subscription order.
An omission will cause de-
lay in filling your order.*

DAYS DRAGGING?



Life's so short, it's a shame when each day seems filled with more and more irritation and frustration. It may be fatigue due to a rundown condition—and, if so, Dr. Chase Nerve Food could help. This time-tested remedy provides beneficial iron and other essential ingredients which help improve your blood and restore your feeling of general well-being. So, if life is passing you by, give Dr. Chase Nerve Food a chance to help you.



HELPS FIGHT FATIGUE

OUTLOOK 1966

(Continued from page 16)

probably sell all but this year's crop. The U.S. supply is too big and they want to get rid of it. So, the Wheat Board will probably sell its durum at present prices. Delivery prospects will be better than in 1964-65 but it is doubtful if quotas will open up much.

This year's production of durum wheat, included in the above estimate of 743 million bushels, is expected to be about 20 million bushels. This is down considerably from last year's crop of 33.6 million, but surprisingly big mainly due to the yield: up 6 bushels per acre over last year. Saskatchewan farmers grow over 80 per cent of the durum wheat.

If prices don't improve during the year, it is doubtful if the seeded acreage will rise much in 1966. Spring wheat and barley quotas and prices are too attractive. The only thing durum appears to offer is a delivery alternative.

BARLEY

Barley quotas didn't open up in Alberta such as they did in Manitoba and Saskatchewan because (1) Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers weren't delivering enough barley to meet the European and Eastern Canadian needs, and (2) barley in Alberta is easier for the Wheat Board to obtain and this will be needed for sales through Vancouver.

The big demand for barley is coming from Europe, especially Italy. Crops there are poor this year.

An estimated 225 million bushels of barley were produced on the prairies in 1965. This is 42 per cent above last year's harvest, due in part to a record average yield of 39 bushels per acre.

There are a few sour notes about the barley price picture. These factors could cause prices to slip from September levels: (1) a big Ontario and U.S. corn crop, (2) lower Eastern Canadian demand than estimated, and (3) cheap screenings, always plentiful during the year of a large wheat sale.

Barley is still the crop to think about when you are looking for seeding alternatives to wheat.

OATS

A record average yield of 50 bushels per acre, according to DBS, will be harvested. This is 10 bushels more per acre than last year. Just over 280 million bushels were grown on the prairies. In Canada as a whole, 430 million bushels were combined, up 20 per cent over last year.

Demand for oats has been very heavy this year, probably due to (1) high barley prices, and (2) concern about the boxcar situation when wheat starts really moving. Prices are about a nickel higher than last year and may creep up a few cents.

RAPESEED

The DBS estimates that 81 per cent more rapeseed was seeded this year and production is forecast at a record 28 million bushels. Average yields are expected to be 19.5 bushels per acre—up 17 per cent over last year.

Quite a few rapeseed fields, especially late-seeded ones, were damaged by frost. No estimate was available by mid-September as to the extent of the loss but, anyway, we found out last year that Sample rapeseed can be sold.

Prices? These factors will determine them: (1) Will 25 million bushels or more be harvested? If there is a large supply, prices will go down unless new markets are found. (2) Will sellers be able to meet their contracts or will wheat and barley shipping interfere with rapeseed deliveries? If there is danger that contracts can't be filled, "nearby" prices will remain firm. (3) Will there be big or small rapeseed quotas? If quotas open up, prices will probably fall. If deliveries are restricted, demand will stay high.

In a nutshell, if we harvest a big crop and it's readily attainable by the trade, prices are expected to drop below \$2. If not, they might stay around \$2.25. As with flax, this is the year

to watch prices closely and take advantage of short-term price trends. The effect of the big push for wheat and barley shipments will exert an artificial effect on prices.

Just over 9 million bushels of rapeseed were exported last year. Domestic and farm use took about 3.7 million, and 1.1 million bushels were left as carryover on August 1.

If you add the carryover to an estimated domestic and farm use of 3.1 million bushels, and subtract from the expected 29 million bushel crop, you have 26 million bushels available for export.

A very reliable German source places world production this year at 208 million bushels. This is an all-time high. Smaller crops in Western Europe and China have been more than offset by the big Canadian crop.

The four major exporting countries (Canada, France, Sweden and Denmark) are expected to have about 39 million bushels available for export. Also, Poland, which last year imported rapeseed, has a surplus this year.

In the 1964-65 crop year, the main importing countries (Japan, Italy, Algeria and West Germany) imported about 13.2 million bushels. This year, due to lower prices and a small olive crop in Italy, these countries might import 20 million bushels—about one-half of the available supply.

New markets will be needed to absorb the other half and this doesn't appear too likely.

Street prices are based on future prices and this is how the 1965 November future compared with that of 1964:

1965 November Future			
	High	Low	Average
July	237½	226½	232½
August	234½	218½	226½

1964 November Future			
	High	Low	Average
July	256½	244½	251½
August	254	244½	251½

Firm prices evident in September were mainly due to a small carryover and uncertainty about the 1965 crop. Substantial export sales during the last quarter of 1965 was also tending to stabilize November futures.

FLAX

Prairie farmers, if they harvest it all, are expected to combine 28.2 million bushels of flax this year. An enormous crop. About 45 per cent higher than last year's 19.4 million production. Seeded acreage was only up about 13 per cent but yields are expected to average 13 bushels per acre, up 26 per cent from 1964.

The wheat and barley priority on shipments this crop year are expected, as with rapeseed, to have an artificial effect upon flax prices. This makes price guessing more difficult than usual. Leaving out production, prices will probably trend upwards if flaxseed moves slowly into export position, and the reverse if flaxseed moves to export positions easily.

But production plays a big part too. Canada, Argentina and the U.S. are the big exporters. Last year Canada grew 20.3 million bushels, the U.S. grew 27.1 and Argentina 29 million. This year, the U.S. crop—if the harvest comes off—is expected to be about 7 million bushels above last year. So, both Canada and the U.S. have about 16 million more bushels of flax this year. Argentina farmers take off their crop around Christmas time and future prices will depend strongly upon their crop potential. Seedbed conditions in Argentina were dry and the weather was hot, but it was reported that September rainfall was very good.

Poor harvest weather during September influenced prices. Both Western Canada and North Dakota (expected to grow 56 per cent of the U.S. crop) delayed harvest. The lateness of the crop in both areas also made the market unsteady.

Price forecasting this year for both rapeseed and flax is about as dependable as weather fore-

WHAT THE PARTIES OFFER!

(Continued from page 9)

- A guaranteed price to the farmer for his farm produce. Today, every major grain-producing country in the world, except Canada, has such a guaranteed price, thus protecting farmers from world price fluctuations.

- A comprehensive crop insurance program and a Farm Income Stabilization Fund to protect the farmer against the forces of nature.

- Our wheat sales to the Soviet Union and China have been possible because of poor crop conditions in those countries. There is no guarantee this market will continue. Our greatest potential exists in the densely populated, underdeveloped nations—mainly in Africa and Asia. A New Democratic government would devise a program of economic aid to these countries so they would become better customers.

The platform adopted at the New Democratic Party's July 1965 convention gives that party's stand on agriculture in more detail.

It pinpointed farm problems as:

- Low prices for farm products.
- Lack of bargaining power.
- High cost of farm supplies.
- Lack of stability in farm markets which makes proper farm planning difficult.
- Shortage of public services and amenities in many rural areas.
- The challenge of educating rural youth.

Here is its program to meet the challenge:

- Encourage maximum agricultural production and financing.
- Set up a department of Science and Technology to put increased emphasis on how to produce more.
- Guaranteed prices for farm commodities, arrived at by negotiations between farm organizations and the agencies involved. Canadian farmers should not have to compete in foreign markets with the government treasuries of other countries.
- Canadian Wheat Board should be given jurisdiction over rye, flax and rapeseed.

- Provide financial and legislative help to producer marketing boards and co-op processing industries. Foster federal marketing boards.

- "... ending private monopoly control over farm machinery, fertilizers, chemicals and other supplies."

- Establish income stabilization fund to provide, among other features, all-risk crop insurance.

- Increase food aid to developing nations.

- Set up Family Farm and Rural Life Improvement Fund.

- Give assistance to the provinces for rural roads, rural hydro systems, etc.

- Provide farm credit based on a farmer's needs and his ability rather than the present value of his farm.

- Provide funds for further training of rural youth and others.

- Provide financial aid for those who wish to leave the farm, or to relocate their operations.

- Make payments to low income families related to income needs, and not to output or productivity. Payments tied to the farm adjustment program, if possible.

Social Credit

PARTY LEADER Robert Thompson sets out his aims for agriculture as follows:

- To ensure the farmer a fair price for his produce, based on his cost of production.

- To find a way to enable Canadian farmers to feed the world's hungry—to export surplus food to needy nations at prices these nations can afford to pay while protecting the Canadian producer from depressed prices.

He told Country Guide, "The level of prosperity and business activity in the nation depends on the prosperity of the farm community."

He would put a two-price system into effect to guarantee every farmer, large or small, a return based on cost of production on at least a basic portion of his production. "The price charged for what is sold on the

domestic market would be based on the cost of production and the balance sold abroad would be sold at world prices."

The small family farm claims a special interest for his party. He said, "While the large industrial farm is the basis of our ability to produce surplus food for export, the small family farm, like the small business unit, is vital to the economic and social health of Canada, and steps must be taken to make it possible for the family farm to survive."

Farmers would get a guaranteed return for food sold on the domestic market. This price would be based on the average cost of production on a small family farm, and pro-rated among all farms irrespective of size.

Sales abroad would be at world market prices, and there would be no price guarantee to the farmer, except as through international agreements. "As a result," said Mr. Thompson, "larger commercial type farms would be the ones to bear the risk of price fluctuations in world markets."

"ALL ABOARD!"



ONLY GREYHOUND HAS THIS BIGGEST TRAVEL BARGAIN OF ALL!



Ask Greyhound about the Grand Circle Tour plan. Here's an example of the many trips you can take! Travel to Los Angeles, New Orleans, Miami, New York and home again—all at this one low fare. Stop over wherever you wish along the way. Greyhound will help you plan your own \$99 "Grand Circle" at no cost or obligation!

- Get Your Ticket Now!
- Ticket sale effective until March 15, 1966.
- Return limit 99 days (final limit April 15).



GO GREYHOUND®

...and leave the driving to us

Call your local
Greyhound Bus Depot
or Greyhound agent
for all the facts.

OUTLOOK 1966

(Continued from page 58)

casting. These factors, plus those above, will all play a part: (1) Europe has a large supply of linseed oil and this will compete strongly with the 1965 flax crop. (2) Prices this fall and winter will depend strongly on the outlook for the Argentine crop. (3) The U.S. subsidy for flaxseed moves up 7 cents to 25 cents a bushel, and the subsidy for linseed oil moves up 0.2 cent to 1.5 cents a lb. on November 15.

RYE

Canadian farmers harvested about 17.2 million bushels of rye in 1965, up 41 per cent over last year and 70 per cent above the 10-year average. It is too bad prices aren't as good as the crop.

Stagnant trading has been evident all year and rye prices have gradually been working down. The October future for 2 C.W. rye was \$1.22 in mid-September. Rye sometimes is sympathetic to the price movement of barley but this year it has shown no sign of this.

Feeders might be overlooking a good bet with rye. When you compare 3 C.W. rye October futures at \$1.17 to No. 1 Feed barley October futures at \$1.28, there is quite a spread. On a pound-for-pound basis, rye costs about 2 cents compared to a barley cost of about 2.7 cents. Palatability and ergot have always been a problem with rye but it is worth finding out how much barley or other feeds can be replaced by rye.



GRIND-O-MIX... Your Most Dependable Investment!

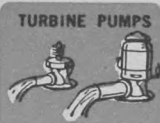
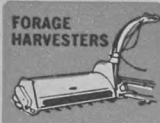
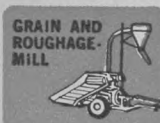
Built by BEARCAT...World's Leading Feed Grinder Manufacturer

Over 40 years of solid experience in making feed grinders have gone into the BearCat GRIND-O-MIX. This machine offers you the largest selection of types and designs of hammermills and roller mills available anywhere. The Grind-O-Mix handles all types of feed under all conditions, and it will load and unload anywhere. You can process up

to 4 tons of formula feed per hour—cash expenses should run only about 35c per ton. Specially designed tapered-bottom mixing tank and agitator arms insure smooth, complete mixing of grain, roughage, additives. Loads from any position—with completely adjustable swinging auger feeder. See your dealer or mail coupon.

BEARCAT Quality FARM MACHINERY SINCE 1908

CHECK THESE SPECIAL FEATURES



- Either swinging auger or elevator-type feeders—both governor-controlled
- Concentrate loading from either side
- 12-inch commercial-type mixing auger
- Tall tank available on mixer for hay mixes
- Swinging auger unloader
- 4 inspection windows

Western Land Roller Co.
Dept. 5-19 Hastings, Nebr.

Please send me information on the following:

- ☐ Grind-O-Mix (For Mixer Unit only, send details on your present BearCat Grinder) ☐ Grain Roughage Mill
- ☐ Forage Harvesters ☐ Grain Roller Mills ☐ Turbine Pumps

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

☐ STUDENT

FEED ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 57)

press time these were unknown quantities and the prospects were overshadowed by the critical transport bottleneck which was developing.

The third complicating factor is the Federal-Provincial assistance which is available in Ontario and Quebec; similar assistance could be available at the request of other provinces. Under such assistance the Federal government pays half the cost and the provinces administer the program.

Areas are being rated as to their needs, so that an assisted county will not be made better off than a neighboring county, which is not eligible for assistance. Assistance is available for beef and dairy cattle and for sheep. In hard-hit areas, such as Renfrew County, Ont., a farmer with 20 head of cattle will be eligible for 20 tons of subsidized grain. He will receive a booklet, rather like a book of traveler's cheques, with 20 coupons, each worth \$30 on the purchase of grain.

Under these programs, because of the hay shortage, the accent is placed on grain. Alternatively, the farmer can redeem each coupon for 1¼ tons of ear corn or he can obtain

1¼ tons of hay on which a per ton subsidy of \$15 will be paid. In the case of grain the farmer has to pay the dealer or trucker involved who will then counter-sign the coupons and recoup the balance from the provincial government.

When buying hay the farmer has to finance the entire amount and then recoup the subsidy from the government, via his agricultural representative.

Two simple examples will illustrate how the subsidy encourages grain rather than hay purchases:

2,000 lb. of grain containing
1,500 lb. of TDN cost.....\$55
Assistance 30

Farmer pays.....\$25
Each dollar buys 60 lb. TDN.

2,000 lb. of hay which contain
say, 1,000 lb. of TDN cost.....\$40
Assistance 15

Farmer pays.....\$25

For each dollar spent, farmer receives 40 lb. TDN.

The net result of all this will be that grain is relatively more attractive, providing it can be fed efficiently. By late last month over 20,000 forms and instructions titled "Application for Assistance Under Federal-Provincial Drought Relief Program, 1965" had been mailed to Ontario farmers in the 17 counties and districts eligible for aid. Farmers who have not received these details and who may wish to apply for aid should contact their own agricultural representatives.—P.L. V

Letters

Correction

Dr. Dave Heinrichs of the Swift Current Experimental Farm has written to point out an error in our September issue. On page 20, in the article "How to Grow More Forage," in the third column, second line, "2,4-D" should be "2,4-DB." If 2,4-D is sprayed on alfalfa, it could kill it.—The Editor. V

Bigoted

Your editorial in the July issue was bigoted, selfish and typical of what many Easterners think of the selfish attitude of a few Westerners.

Kindly review the last 10 years of Federal Government's assistance to Canadian agriculture. You will find the vast portion of this went to the Prairie Provinces. Sure, the Prairie Provinces have had hard times—what area hasn't? However, compare the net incomes of eastern and western farmers for the last 5 years. Determine which areas need help to bring their net incomes up to a livable standard. Further, it is most frustrating and unfair when we grain producers wish to store our grain in national storage to find out that it is filled with Western grain. True, Ontario only produces 10 per cent as much grain (including corn) as the Prairies, but if we had 10 per cent of the national storage, we wouldn't have any shortage of storage.

Your statements concerning the

THIS YEAR WINTERPLAN NOW

Plan now to have those renovations and redecorations done this winter. Skilled men are more readily available—you get the job done when you want it. Materials are more readily available—and you may be able to take advantage of

off-season discounts. Government-sponsored Home Improvement Loans, Small Business Loans and Farm Improvement Loans let you borrow through your chartered bank at low interest rates. Be smart. Be a Winterplanner now.

Everybody benefits when winter work is increased

Issued by authority of Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Labour, Canada

Hon. Maurice Sauve were uncalled for and most biased. Why should you object to Eastern Canada having an organization to promote and protect its agricultural interests, Western Canada has the Wheat Board? The Honorable Minister was only voicing the recommendations of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. This 65-member committee is composed of members of

Parliament from all parties all across Canada.

Why should anyone object to Ontario corn being added to the list of grains given freight assistance as defined under the Feed Freight Assistance Policy? This is the only way Ontario corn can compete with American corn shipped by lake boats from Chicago to Montreal. Further, it is the only way that farmers in Quebec and the Maritimes

can use Canadian corn instead of U.S. corn.

As a cattle producer, grower of grain and corn, I do not object to my neighbors receiving feed freight assistance on Western feed grains. I must compete with this Canadian produce.

From my point of view your editorial contained nothing beneficial to Canadian agriculture as a whole. Surely there is a workable level

between Eastern and Western agriculture, where there is understanding and tolerance of each other's viewpoints, so that all facets of Canadian agriculture will benefit.

G. C. NICHOLS,
Blenheim, Ont.

In the editorial to which Mr. Nichols refers, Country Guide expressed concern that the Minister displayed a lack of understanding of



your most important crop:

money And your money needs the same careful tillage that you give your land. That's why you should team up with your Royal Bank manager. His financial skills work hand-in-hand with your own farm management skills. Out of this combination comes growth: **your** growth in security and success.

You may be seeking short-term operating capital. You may want to plan and finance a long-term modernization and expansion. You may want advice on a savings program. You may only want to buy a set of new kitchen appliances for your wife.

Whatever your goal, your Royal Bank manager would like to help you get there. His advice is experienced, confidential — and entirely without obligation. (And he frequently can show you how to save money on financing costs . . . and how to make more intelligent use of your credit.) Why not talk it over with him soon?



ROYAL

this country's agriculture, and as a consequence, his recommendations, if translated into policy, could do severe damage to farmers and to farm communities. Apparently the Board of Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture share our concern. Meeting in Winnipeg at their semi-annual, they discussed Mr. Sauvé's Drummondville speech, and then sent a letter to the Minister, from which we quote:

"It is the opinion of the Board of the Federation that the analysis of the feed grains question presented

in your address of June 11 at Drummondville, is not one that, in certain respects, is either established as to its validity or wholly consistent. It does not, therefore, we believe, provide a basis for the development of new policy, according to new principles, as your speech indicated it might. We therefore again urge upon you early action to implement the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee report."

As a national farm magazine, it is the purpose of Country Guide to support farmers and farm groups in

all parts of Canada as they move to solve the problems facing them. But in the long run, no one will benefit if any action taken to help one group of farmers undermines other farmers. —ED.

Fertilize the Roots

Congratulations on the article in your September issue, A Battle Plan for Rural Poverty.

This article should be in the hands of every editor of every newspaper in the country, and in the pockets of every politician making his rounds at this time.

I have been farming for over 50 years and have had the benefit of experience and observation in forming the opinion that the family farm, the backbone of our Canadian economy, is on its way out, unless the right remedy can be found, and very soon.

Principles that applied even 25 years ago are out of date today. For instance, where is the unemployment insurance, the crop insurance, or any other security insurance, even remotely in line with that of any other worker in Canada?

Economically, the farmer is still the sick boy that nobody seems to know much about or do anything about. The other boys have been

having their GET WELL pills, and a shot in the arm whenever the pills were not available, while the Farmer Boy was told that all this would help him too, provided he had the patience to stick around and watch the Doctor.

I do not think that there are too many farmers unhappy with the wonderful progress that the rest of the workers have made. But there is no doubt that all of Canada would be much happier if conditions were such as to make farming more attractive to the sons and daughters of our farmers so they would stay on the farms to do what they know, and like best, rather than to help to overcrowd the unemployment offices in the cities. Even the older farm folks would be happy to stay on their farms rather than to drift to the cities only to become welfare problems to strangers.

What is needed at this time is the combined efforts of all our farm organizations, the press, the politicians and the governments of the day to see to it that the fertilizer is put at the BOTTOM of the tree, at the roots, instead of on top, where the blossoms SHOULD be.

Thank you for listening.

JACK LOEWEN,
The Pas, Man.

NEW!

SERIES "H"



Malco HYDRAULIC FARM LOADER

Surprisingly Low Priced!

★ Exclusive 2-way Bucket—wide 48" size with double latch mechanical or twin cylinder hydraulic dump for greater stability.

★ Universal Sub-frame—unique design of sub-frame and front mounting bracket makes it adaptable to most tractors.

• Unobstructed vision • Smooth, fast lift and fingertip control • High capacity bucket with maximum lift of 1,650 lbs. • Easily and quickly attached or detached • Ductile iron pivots with grease fittings • Cadmium-plated pins and fastenings • Heavily reinforced box-frame construction • Mountings available for most 2-3 plow tractors.

Add this work horse to your equipment line, and increase production capacity. See your MALCO dealer soon.

Malco

Manufactured at
50 Panet Road
ST. BONIFACE
MANITOBA

Distributed by:

GRAIN BELT FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
1920 First Ave., Regina, Sask.
Quebec & 42nd St., Saskatoon, Sask.

FALCON EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
299 Danforth Road, Scarborough, Ont.
530 First Street, London, Ont.

NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
7th Ave. & 6th St. S.E., Calgary, Alta.
14820 - 123rd Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
980 Pacific Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

QUE-MAR EQUIPMENT LTD.
124 Labrosse Ave.
Point Claire, Que.
Also c/o MODEL EQUIPMENT LTD.
Halifax St., Moncton, N.B.



Flexible

Talk about flexible!

At the Lord Simcoe there's something
suit every occasion — luxury suites,
single — dine and dance in
snack in the

Ontario more

HOTEL

362-1848



Hi Folks:

I had just put in a few hours overtime in my milking parlor when Ted Corbett appeared at the door.

"I see in the paper where these here grain handlers in Vancouver will soon be making \$8,000 a year," he said.

"Well, that's with overtime of course. You have to look at these things in their true light. Overtime is a terrible thing, even when you get \$4 an hour. After all, what farmer ever has to put in overtime?"

"When you work all the time it's pretty hard to calculate overtime," he agreed. "Just the same, \$4 an hour would look pretty good."

"How long is it since you last made \$8,000 a year?" I asked him.

He looked thoughtfully at the ceiling for a moment. "As a matter of fact, I did take in about \$8,000 one year," he told me. "That was the time my Uncle Tolliver died and left me \$5,000. But I never did make that much right off. This grain handling must be pretty heavy work."

"It is," I nodded. "So heavy it is all done by machines."

"Then what do grain handlers do?"

"As far as I can figure out they turn a valve or two, or push a pipe around. Sometimes, when a bit of grain gets stuck, they might tap a conveyor pipe with a broom. Anyway, it doesn't matter what they do. They have a Union that says they

have to be there whether they do any work or not."

"That makes sense," Ted agreed. "Why don't we have a Farmer's Union so we can do the same?"

"Last I heard we do have one. Where have you been all these years? Haven't you ever heard of the Farmer's Union?"

"Then why doesn't the Union call all the grain farmers out on strike? They could picket the bakeries so people would have to make their own bread. Why we could even go out in sympathy and stop producing milk."

"We don't produce milk," I pointed out. "The cows do. Anyway, the Farmer's Union is not that kind of a deal. It's an educational union. Didn't you hear how they were over in China to learn how the Chinese farm?"

"You mean it's been so wet on the Prairies this year that the grain farmers are figuring on planting rice?" he asked, amazed.

"I mean I'm going to hang one on you if you don't stop acting up," I threatened. "When you go to a country that has collective farming I imagine you go there to see how collective farming works."

"Say now, that would solve the whole business!" Ted nodded excitedly. "If we went in for collective farming our yields would go down so low we wouldn't have any grain to ship. That way, we wouldn't need any grain handlers at all!"

I don't know whether you chalk this up as a victory for education, but it would sure educate the grain handlers on a few economic facts of life.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS